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Publications

REMARKS BY  
THE MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
THE HONOURABLE ALAN POPE

TO THE  
PEMBROKE OUTDOOR SPORTSMAN'S CLUB

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1983

6:30 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY









IN THE NEXT FEW MINUTES I WOULD LIKE TO START WHAT I HOPE WILL BECOME AN ONGOING CONVERSATION--WITH YOU, AND WITH PEOPLE ALL OVER ONTARIO WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

AND AS THAT CONVERSATION CONTINUES OVER THE MONTHS AHEAD, I HOPE IT WILL DEAL WITH SOME VERY FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW WE SHOULD BE SHARING THE BENEFITS--AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES--THAT ARE PART OF GOOD AND EFFECTIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

I HOPE WE CAN TAKE A HARD AND CRITICAL LOOK AT THE RESOURCE ALLOCATION PROCESS AS IT HAS EVOLVED--AND IS STILL EVOLVING--IN ONTARIO. ON BALANCE, ONTARIO'S RECORD OF MANAGING AND CONSERVING ITS RESOURCES COMPARES WELL WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER JURISDICTION IN THE INDUSTRIALIZED WORLD.

BUT I DON'T THINK ANY OF US CAN SAY THAT WE ARE ENTIRELY SATISFIED--THAT WE ALREADY HAVE ALL THE ANSWERS--OR THAT WE WILL NOT FACE TOUGH AND DEMANDING CHALLENGES IN THE YEARS AHEAD.



I AM GOING TO SUGGEST TO YOU TODAY THAT THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT BEAR THE TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENSURING THAT OUR RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND CONSERVED AND HUSBANDED FOR THE FUTURE.

OUR MINISTRY HAS THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY--AND THE LEGAL AUTHORITY--FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO. IN THEORY AT LEAST, WE COULD FILL A BIG ROOM AT QUEEN'S PARK WITH OUR VARIOUS EXPERTS, MAKE ALL THE DECISIONS AFFECTING HOW RESOURCES WILL BE USED WITHOUT TALKING TO ANYONE, AND THEN USE OUR LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE THOSE DECISIONS WE REACHED IN ISOLATION.

I SAY WE COULD DO THAT--IN THEORY. BUT WE DO NOT LIVE IN A THEORETICAL WORLD. AND SO WE HAVE TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE MINISTRY DOES NOT HAVE A MONOPOLY ON EXPERTISE, INSIGHTS, OR CONCERN ABOUT ONTARIO'S NATURAL RESOURCES. THE PLAIN TRUTH IS THAT NEITHER OUR MINISTRY NOR ANY OTHER SINGLE GROUP KNOWS ENOUGH TO DO THE JOB ALONE. WE HAVE TO WORK TOGETHER. WE HAVE TO LEARN FROM ONE ANOTHER. WE HAVE TO POOL OUR KNOWLEDGE TO REACH SOUND DECISIONS. AND WE HAVE TO CO-OPERATE.

THERE IS ONE OTHER IMPORTANT FACT WE HAVE TO KEEP IN MIND.



THE MINISTRY--ACTING ALONE--SIMPLY DOESN'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO DO THE WHOLE JOB. THE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WHO USE AND BENEFIT FROM OUR RESOURCES ARE GOING TO HAVE TO SHARE THE FINANCIAL BURDEN, TOO.

AND I THINK IT HAS BECOME CLEAR THAT--IN THE AREAS WHERE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVE A DIRECT INTEREST--THERE IS A REAL WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT A SHARE OF THAT BURDEN.

ORGANIZATIONS LIKE YOURS--WITH A DIRECT INTEREST IN THE MANAGEMENT AND ENJOYMENT OF OUR FISHERY AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES--HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT WILLINGNESS THROUGH YOUR OVERWHELMING RESPONSE TO THE COMMUNITY FISHERIES INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM. THE WORK AND THE RESOURCES THAT HAVE BEEN COMMITTED VOLUNTARILY TO FISHERIES IMPROVEMENT HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR US TO ACHIEVE MUCH, MUCH MORE THAN WE COULD HAVE HOPED TO ACHIEVE ON OUR OWN.

THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY--THROUGH THE SERIES OF FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS WE HAVE NEGOTIATED AND WILL CONTINUE TO NEGOTIATE--HAS DEMONSTRATED A REALISTIC UNDERSTANDING THAT IT MUST PLAY A DIRECT PART IN MAINTAINING OUR FORESTS AS WELL AS IN HARVESTING THEM.

THE POINT IS THAT PARTICULAR GROUPS--IN THE AREAS WHERE THEY HAVE PARTICULAR DIRECT INTERESTS--HAVE ALREADY ENTERED INTO A WIDE RANGE OF LONG-STANDING CONSULTATIVE AND CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE MINISTRY.

IN RECENT YEARS--WE HAVE MOVED BEYOND MERE CONSULTATION--AS IMPORTANT AS THAT IS--TO ACTUAL SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACHIEVING SPECIFIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES.

WE HAVE BEGUN TO BUILD WHAT COULD REALISTICALLY BE DESCRIBED AS A PARTNERSHIP--A PARTNERSHIP THAT SEES GOVERNMENT AND WHAT ARE SOMETIMES DESCRIBED AS "SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS" SHARING RESPONSIBILITY IN A WHOLE RANGE OF VERY PRACTICAL WAYS.

I THINK THAT MOST OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS ROOM--AND MOST OF THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO--WOULD AGREE THAT THIS IS A GOOD THING.

BUT IF THAT PARTNERSHIP IS TO ACHIEVE WHAT IT SHOULD ACHIEVE IN THE YEARS AHEAD, I BELIEVE IT IS GOING TO BE INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT FOR US ALL TO LEARN TO LOOK BEYOND OUR SPECIFIC INTERESTS--TO SEE OURSELVES LESS AS ADVOCATES OR DEFENDERS OF PARTICULAR RESOURCE USES--AND MORE AND MORE AS FULL PARTNERS IN THE BROADER PROCESSES OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.



SO LET ME BEGIN THIS CONVERSATION TODAY BY TELLING YOU ABOUT ONE OF THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL LIMITATIONS THAT I BELIEVE EXISTS IN THIS PARTNERSHIP WE HAVE FORMED SO FAR.

LET ME TELL YOU A LITTLE ABOUT HOW THE PROCESS ACTUALLY LOOKS--FROM THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

IN A TYPICAL WEEK--I WILL HEAR FROM A FOREST COMPANY OR TWO--TELLING ME THEY NEED INCREASED CUTTING RIGHTS OR THAT OUR ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS ARE TOO BURDENSOME. THEN I WILL HEAR FROM A GROUP OF NATURALISTS TELLING ME I SHOULD PUT THE FOREST INDUSTRY ON A TIGHTER LEASH. THEN A SPORTS FISHING GROUP WILL COME IN AND TELL ME THAT COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN ARE RUINING THE RESOURCE. THE NEXT DAY THE COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN WILL BE IN--CALLING FOR LARGER QUOTAS OR FOR THE REMOVAL OF QUOTAS ALL TOGETHER.

MY OWN MINERAL RESOURCE PEOPLE OR THE MINING INDUSTRY WILL TELL ME OF THE MINERAL POTENTIAL OF A SPECIFIC AREA--AND A GROUP WILL COME IN THAT SAME AFTERNOON TO TELL ME THE AREA SHOULD BE DECLARED A WILDERNESS PARK WITH BANS ON EVERYTHING FROM MINING TO MOTOR BOATS.

AND SO IT GOES.

AND WHEN I ASK ANY OF THESE GROUPS JUST WHAT I AM SUPPOSED TO SAY TO ALL THE OTHERS--JUST HOW I AM SUPPOSED TO BALANCE ALL THE VARIOUS--AND LEGITIMATE--CLAIMS THAT EXIST ON OUR RESOURCES--ALL TOO OFTEN I AM TOLD, IN EFFECT, "THAT'S YOUR PROBLEM. YOU'RE THE MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES."

WELL--IT IS THE JOB OF OUR MINISTRY--AND IT IS MY JOB AS MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES--TO MAKE THE FINAL DECISIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT POLICY. AND I AM QUITE PREPARED TO ACCEPT THAT RESPONSIBILITY.

BUT IT SOMETIMES SEEMS TO ME THAT--DESPITE ALL THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE IN LEARNING HOW TO WORK TOGETHER, IN BUILDING A PARTNERSHIP TO SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGING OUR RESOURCES--THAT WE DON'T REALLY HAVE ONE BIG PARTNERSHIP, BUT INSTEAD A LOT OF LITTLE ONES, EACH COMPETING AND PERSUADING AND PRESSURING TO ADVANCE THEIR OWN SPECIFIC NARROW INTERESTS.

AND AS LONG AS THAT REMAINS TRUE--WE WON'T BE ABLE TO DO AS GOOD A JOB AS WE SHOULD DO IN MANAGING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.



WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS. I BELIEVE THERE IS A GREATER ACCEPTANCE AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE GROUPS WITH A DIRECT INTEREST IN OUR RESOURCES THAT WE MUST STRIVE FOR A MULTI-USE APPROACH--AN APPROACH THAT BALANCES ALL OF THE LEGITIMATE CLAIMS THAT EXIST WITHIN SOUND POLICIES OF CONSERVATION.

MORE AND MORE, GROUPS ARE APPROACHING THE MINISTRY AND ASKING - NOT THAT OTHER GROUPS BE PREVENTED FROM USING OUR RESOURCES - BUT THAT THE VARIOUS USES BE BALANCED REALISTICALLY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE RESOURCE BASE ITSELF.

MORE AND MORE, I AM APPROACHED BY GROUPS WHO APPEAR TO UNDERSTAND AND ACCEPT THE IMPORTANCE AND LEGITIMACY OF OTHER RESOURCE USES AND USERS.

AND THAT IS REALLY WHAT I AM ASKING. HOW DO WE MOVE BEYOND THAT STAGE OF COMPETING VESTED INTERESTS TO BECOME A MATURE AND SENSIBLE PARTNERSHIP? HOW DO WE MOVE BEYOND THE VARIOUS VESTED INTERESTS OF MANY COMPETING GROUPS TO REAL SHARED RESPONSIBILITY AND DECISION-MAKING?

I DON'T PRETEND TO HAVE ALL THE ANSWERS TO THOSE QUESTIONS. BUT I THINK THAT--AMONG US--AMONG ALL OF US WHO ARE DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES IN ONTARIO--WE CAN FIND THEM.

AND I THINK WE HAVE THE BEGINNINGS OF SOME ANSWERS ALREADY.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THOSE BROADER ANSWERS EXIST IN THE PROVEN PATTERNS OF CO-OPERATION THAT ARE EMERGING IN THE AREAS WHERE WE HAVE SPECIAL INTERESTS IN SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

I CAN THINK OF NO CLEARER EXAMPLE THAN THE COMMUNITY FISHERIES INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM. THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THAT PROGRAM IS SIMPLE ENOUGH: IT IS THAT WE CAN DO A BETTER JOB OF MANAGING OUR FISHERY RESOURCE IF GROUPS LIKE YOURS WORK TOGETHER WITH THE MINISTRY--IF WE POOL OUR RESOURCES TO ACHIEVE THE THINGS WE AGREE OUGHT TO BE ACHIEVED.

IN MOST CASES--THE MINISTRY PUTS UP A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF MONEY OR MATERIAL--AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ALSO PROVIDE MONEY, OR LABOUR, OR MATERIAL--AND WE GET THE JOB DONE IN A WAY THAT NEITHER OF US COULD, WORKING ALONE.



AND SO THE BATTERSEA-LOUGHBOROUGH LAKE ASSOCIATION WILL BE INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FRY TRAPS AND EMERGENT FRY STUDY ON LOUGHBOROUGH LAKE TO HELP PROVIDE US WITH BETTER INFORMATION ABOUT LAKE TROUT POPULATION THERE. THE MINISTRY WILL BE PUTTING UP \$1,200.

THE GRENVILLE-CARLETON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB WILL BE COLLECTING WALLEYE EGGS, HATCHING THEM, AND RELEASING THE FRY TO PROTECT THEM FROM FLUCTUATING WATER LEVELS. THAT WILL INVOLVE NO EXPENDITURE BY THE MINISTRY.

THE COLD CREEK FLY FISHERS WILL STABILIZE THE BANKS OF COLD CREEK TO PREVENT BANK EROSION AND SILTING. THIS WILL PROTECT THE DOWNSTREAM SPAWNING AREAS FOR SPECKLED TROUT. THE MINISTRY WILL BE PROVIDING \$3,300 FOR MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT.

THE SOUTH LANCASTER FISH AND GAME CLUB INC. ARE INVOLVED IN A TWO-PHASE PROJECT CLEANING AND EXTENDING WALLEYE SPAWNING BED IN THE RAISIN RIVER. IN THIS CASE, OUR MINISTRY HAS APPROVED EXPENDITURES OF \$9,600.

THE LIST GOES ON AND ON. IN VIRTUALLY EVERY PART OF ONTARIO, SPORTSMEN ARE WORKING CO-OPERATIVELY WITH THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THIS WAY. THE RESULT IS A BODY OF IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR FISHERY THAT SIMPLY COULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED WITHOUT THIS KIND OF JOINT ACTION.

I THINK THAT ONE IMPORTANT PART OF THE ANSWER TO THOSE QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW WE FORM A BROADER AND MORE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP TO ADDRESS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT QUESTIONS IN ONTARIO MUST BE TO LOOK FOR OTHER AREAS WHERE THIS KIND OF CO-OPERATION MIGHT BE EFFECTIVE.

CAN WE EXTEND IT, FOR EXAMPLE, TO INCLUDE COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN? ARE THERE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPORTSMEN TO WORK TOGETHER WITH THE MINISTRY AND THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY TO IMPROVE FISH OR WILDLIFE HABITAT? CAN OUR MINISTRY BE ACTING AS A CATALYST TO PROMOTE THAT KIND OF CO-OPERATION?

WELL--I THINK WE CAN AND I THINK WE SHOULD.

SO - THAT'S ONE PART OF THE ANSWER: CO-OPERATING TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES WE ALL SHARE.

AND THERE ARE SOME OTHER PARTS. IN THE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED LAND USE GUIDELINES, WE DESCRIBED 155 NEW PROVINCIAL PARKS THAT WOULD BE ESTABLISHED--RIGHT FROM THE BEGINNING WE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THESE WOULD BE AREAS IN WHICH RESOURCES WOULD BE SHARED AND MANAGED FOR A NUMBER OF USES.

IN MOST CASES, LOGGING WILL NOT BE PERMITTED IN THE NEW PARKS. IN THE LIMITED AREAS WHERE LOGGING IS PERMITTED, THE OPERATORS WILL BE REQUIRED TO KEEP CLEAR OF WATERWAYS.



MINING EXPLORATION WILL BE PERMITTED IN VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE NEW PARK AREAS. USES LIKE HUNTING - WHICH DO NOT CONFLICT WITH OVERALL PARK PURPOSES - WILL BE PERMITTED IN MANY OF THE PARKS, INCLUDING MADAWASKA. ON CROWN LANDS GENERALLY ACCESS ROAD CONSTRUCTION WILL BE CONTROLLED, BALANCING RESOURCE EXTRACTION CLAIMS WITH CONSERVATION AND RECREATION OBJECTIVES--WITH DECISIONS MADE ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS.

THE GUIDELINES - IN TOTAL - ESTABLISH A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH WE CAN CO-OPERATE RATHER THAN COMPETING IN THE WAY RESOURCES ARE ALLOCATED AND SHARED. BUT IT WON'T HAPPEN AUTOMATICALLY, SIMPLY BECAUSE THE MINISTRY IS ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES. IT WILL HAPPEN ONLY IF WE ALL WORK TOGETHER--IN GOOD FAITH--TO MAKE IT HAPPEN, IF WE ALL TRY TO UNDERSTAND THE NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY RATHER THAN RETREATING INTO OUR OWN PARTICULAR CONCERNS.

AND IT WILL HAPPEN ONLY IF ALL OF THOSE WITH A STAKE IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF OUR RESOURCES BECOME PART OF THAT PARTNERSHIP WE SHOULD BE BUILDING.

YOU KNOW--PERHAPS THE GREATEST CONTROVERSY I HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN SINCE I BECAME MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES RELATED TO AN EFFORT--AN IMPORTANT EFFORT, I THINK--THAT WE ARE MAKING TO BRING THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF ONTARIO FULLY INTO THAT PARTNERSHIP.

YOU HAVE ALL HEARD OF THE INDIAN FISHING AGREEMENT. IT IS AN AGREEMENT THAT WE NEGOTIATED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE ACROSS ONTARIO AND WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. SO FAR ONLY ONTARIO AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE HAVE SIGNED THE AGREEMENT.

IT HAS BEEN CALLED A LOT OF THINGS. A "GIVE-AWAY" IS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON, BUT I THINK YOU MAY BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THAT - AT THE VERY TIME I AM BEING ATTACKED BY SPORTSMEN FOR "GIVING AWAY" THEIR RESOURCES, MANY IN THE INDIAN COMMUNITY ARE WONDERING IF IT IS NOT THEIR NEGOTIATORS WHO HAVE "GIVEN AWAY" ESTABLISHED RIGHTS THEY HAVE ENJOYED SINCE WELL BEFORE CANADA WAS FOUNDED.

BUT LET'S TALK ABOUT THE REASONS WHY THE AGREEMENT IS IMPORTANT, WHY IT WAS NEEDED, AND WHY I CONTINUE TO HOPE THAT OTTAWA WILL SIGN THE AGREEMENT, AND THAT IT WILL BE RATIFIED BY EACH INDIAN BAND IN ONTARIO.

I TALKED EARLIER ABOUT MY MINISTRY'S LEGAL AUTHORITY IN RESOURCE MATTERS, OF ALL THE THINGS WE COULD THEORETICALLY DO USING THAT AUTHORITY.

BUT THE PLAIN FACT IS THAT OUR AUTHORITY TO REGULATE OR LIMIT A WHOLE RANGE OF ESTABLISHED INDIAN PRACTICES IS FAR FROM CERTAIN. WE DON'T EVEN HAVE CERTAIN LEGAL AUTHORITY TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT HARVEST FISHING, FOR EXAMPLE.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF OPTIONS. THE INDIAN PEOPLE AND MY MINISTRY COULD SUE EACH OTHER, SPEND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN THE COURTS, AND PERHAPS ESTABLISH CLEARER LEGAL RELATIONSHIPS--AFTER SOME YEARS OF LITIGATION WHICH NEITHER SIDE WOULD WIN.

WE CAN "CRACK DOWN" ON PRACTICES WE DON'T LIKE--EVEN THOUGH IN DOING SO WE MIGHT BE OVER-STEPPING OUR LEGAL AUTHORITY. BUT THAT'S NOT SOMETHING THIS GOVERNMENT OR ANY OTHER SHOULD EVER DO: IF THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT RESPECT THE LAW, HOW CAN WE EXPECT ANYONE ELSE TO DO SO.

OR WE CAN DO EXACTLY WHAT WE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO DO WITH THE INDIAN FISHING AGREEMENT: SIT DOWN AND WORK OUT THE BASIS FOR REASONABLE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RESOURCE THAT WILL PRESERVE ESTABLISHED INDIAN RESOURCE USE PATTERNS WHERE THIS DOES NOT ENDANGER THE RESOURCE.

THAT'S WHAT THE AGREEMENT IS DESIGNED TO DO.

IN EFFECT, IT GUARANTEES INDIAN PEOPLE THE FISHING RIGHTS THEY ENJOY ALREADY; IT PROVIDES VARIOUS MEANS OF PROTECTING THEIR INTERESTS AND BALANCING THEM WITH OTHER INTERESTS.



AT THE SAME TIME, THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES A BASIS FOR BRINGING ONTARIO'S INDIAN PEOPLE INTO THIS PARTNERSHIP WE ARE TRYING TO FORM TO MANAGE ONTARIO'S RESOURCES MORE EFFECTIVELY. IT PROVIDES A MEANS FOR US TO CONTROL HARVEST FISHING WHERE IT ENDANGERS STOCKS OR OTHER USES OF THE RESOURCES. IT WILL PROVIDE A FORUM FOR A GROWING DIALOGUE ABOUT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION PRACTICES AMONG THE INDIAN BANDS, SPORTING GROUPS, OUR MINISTRY AND OTHERS WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN SHARING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTING OUR RESOURCES.

TO DATE--OTTAWA HAS NOT SIGNED THE AGREEMENT. BUT ONTARIO CONTINUES TO BE WILLING TO LIVE UP TO THE COMMITMENTS WE MADE DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS. AND THE REASON FOR THAT IS VERY SIMPLE: WITHOUT THAT AGREEMENT, WE SIMPLY DON'T HAVE THE ABILITY TO MANAGE THE FISHERY RESOURCE IN AREAS WHERE INDIAN BANDS ARE SIGNIFICANT USERS OF THE FISHERY. WE DON'T HAVE THE ABILITY TO CONTROL--OR EVEN TO MONITOR--THE TAKE OF VARIOUS SPECIES THROUGH HARVEST FISHING.

MAKING THAT AGREEMENT WORK WILL BE A CHALLENGE TO ALL OF US: TO THE MINISTRY, TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF ONTARIO, AND TO THE OTHER GROUPS INVOLVED IN USING AND - INCREASINGLY I HOPE - IN SHARING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGING OUR RESOURCES.

BUT I BELIEVE WE NEED THAT AGREEMENT. AND I BELIEVE WE NEED TO MAKE IT WORK IF WE ARE SERIOUS ABOUT CONSERVATION AND IF WE ARE SERIOUS ABOUT BUILDING A PARTNERSHIP IN ONTARIO TO DO A BETTER JOB OF MANAGING OUR RESOURCES.

SO - I CONTINUE TO HOPE THE AGREEMENT WILL BE FINALIZED. AND I CONTINUE TO COUNT ON YOUR HELP - AND THE HELP OF OTHER SPORTING ORGANIZATIONS ACROSS ONTARIO TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE, TO BRING THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF ONTARIO FULLY INTO THIS PARTNERSHIP WE ARE TRYING TO BUILD.

I AM NOT SUGGESTING THAT ALL OF US IN THIS PARTNERSHIP WILL ALWAYS AGREE ABOUT EVERYTHING. BUT I AM SUGGESTING THAT WE HAVE NO REALISTIC LONG TERM ALTERNATIVE BUT TO WORK TOGETHER IN GOOD FAITH.

AND WHERE WE DO DISAGREE - AS I KNOW SOME DO WITH THE CONCEPT OF THE INDIAN FISHING AGREEMENT, AS SOME MEMBERS OF YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE WITH OUR DECISION TO CONTRACT OUT THE OPERATIONS OF THE PEMBROKE FISH HATCHERY - WE MUST MAKE SURE THOSE DISAGREEMENTS LEAD TO DIALOGUE RATHER THAN SIMPLY TO ARGUMENTS.

I CONTINUE TO BE RECEPTIVE TO YOUR ADVICE ABOUT THESE MATTERS, AND I HOPE THAT--AS TIME PASSES AND OUR PARTNERSHIP BROADENS AND MATURES--WE WILL HAVE FEWER AND FEWER DISAGREEMENTS BECAUSE WE WILL BE WORKING TOWARDS MORE AND MORE DECISIONS TOGETHER.

WE ARE ALREADY DOING A FINE JOB OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO - AS GOOD A JOB OR BETTER THAN ANY OTHER JURISDICTION IN CANADA OR ANYWHERE FOR THAT MATTER. BUT IT IS TIME NOW FOR US TO BEGIN TO HAVE A CONVERSATION ABOUT HOW WE CAN DO EVEN BETTER.

I BELIEVE THE KEY IS FOR US ALL TO STRIVE TO LOOK BEYOND THE LIMITS OF OUR OWN SPECIAL INTERESTS AND CONCERNS - TO ADDRESS THE BROADER RESPONSIBILITIES OF BALANCED USE, ALLOCATION, MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF OUR RESOURCES NOW, AND IN THE FUTURE.



REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

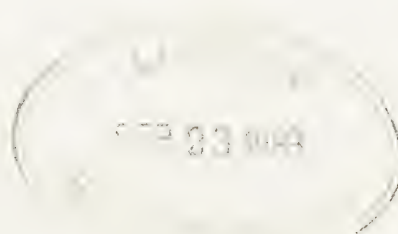
AT THE

COMMUNITY SPORTSCOMPLEX HALL, IROQUOIS FALLS

SEPTEMBER 24, 1983

12:30 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY





WELCOME, MY FRIENDS.

AS THE SAYING GOES: "IT SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES AGAIN."

MANY OF YOU WERE ALLIES -- AND ADVERSARIES -- DURING MY MUNICIPAL POLITICS DAYS IN TIMMINS. NO MATTER WHICH SIDE OF AN ISSUE WE WERE ON, I ALWAYS ADMIRERD THE CONSISTENT COMMITMENT AND DEDICATION TO THE CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN ONTARIO BY ITS MUNICIPAL LEADERS. THAT TIME WAS A VALUABLE EXPERIENCE FOR ME AND ONE WHICH, I KNOW, HAS STOOD ME IN GOOD STEAD IN MY PRESENT CAPACITY.

I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT IT IS THROUGH ASSOCIATIONS LIKE NOMA THAT I RECEIVE MUCH OF THE MORE DETAILED INFORMATION WHICH ENABLES ME, AS PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES, TO MAKE MEANINGFUL RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS.

I SAY THAT BECAUSE I BELIEVE THAT IT IS ONLY THROUGH ON-GOING CO-OPERATION AND DIALOGUE THAT WE WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE WISE DECISIONS ON THE FUTURE USE OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.



THAT PHILOSOPHY INVOLVES MANY RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE PART OF INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS. BUT I THINK THE MOST IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITY WE ALL SHARE IS TO LISTEN, TO LEARN AND TO CO-OPERATE WITH ONE ANOTHER.

GOVERNMENT HAS THE DIFFICULT RESPONSIBILITY OF MAKING THE FINAL DECISIONS ON RESOURCE USE, BUT THOSE DECISIONS ARE BETTER MADE WHEN WE RECEIVE SOLID, RELIABLE ALTERNATIVES FROM GROUPS LIKE YOURS.

I DON'T BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENT, ACTING ALONE, CAN MEET ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN ONTARIO.

I DON'T BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENT, ACTING ALONE, CAN OR SHOULD DECIDE WHICH USES ARE IMPORTANT AND WHICH SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED.

AND, I DON'T BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENT, ACTING ALONE, HAS A MONOPOLY ON THE SKILL, THE INSIGHT AND THE DEDICATION NEEDED TO PRESERVE THOSE RESOURCES WHICH REQUIRE PROTECTION SO THAT WE AND FUTURE GENERATIONS CAN USE AND ENJOY ONTARIO'S WEALTH OF RESOURCES.

THAT IS A TASK WE ALL SHARE AS ONTARIANS INTERESTED IN THE PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF OUR RESOURCES.

I SEE MY MANDATE AS MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES CLEARLY.

MY MINISTRY MUST ENSURE THAT THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO -- ALL THE PEOPLE -- RECEIVE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE ADVANTAGES, ON A CONTINUING BASIS, FROM THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES. THESE ADVANTAGES ARE WIDE-RANGING, FROM THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM HARVESTING FORESTS AND PRODUCING MINERALS AND METALS, TO THE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF FISHING, HUNTING, NATURE APPRECIATION AND CAMPING.

WITH THAT BASIC PHILOSOPHY IN MIND, WE HAVE INITIATED A NUMBER OF RESOURCE PROJECTS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO WITH AN EYE TO THE FUTURE. I BELIEVE THAT BY SUPPORTING OUR RESOURCE-BASED INDUSTRIES WE WILL FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE ECONOMIES AND EMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS IN OUR NORTHERN ONTARIO COMMUNITIES.

THIS LONGSTANDING PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY CAN PERHAPS BE SEEN MOST CLEARLY IN OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PROVINCE'S MINING SECTOR. AS MOST OF YOU KNOW, MINING COMPANIES HAVE BEEN FEELING THE PINCH MORE THAN MOST RESOURCE INDUSTRIES IN RECENT YEARS.

OUR EFFORTS DURING THIS TIME HAVE BEEN TWO-FOLD.

FIRST, WE HAVE CONTINUED TO ENCOURAGE INVESTORS TO TAKE PART IN MINING PROJECTS. AND SECONDLY, WE HAVE PROVIDED TEMPORARY SUPPORT TO EASE THE ECONOMIC DISTRESS OF THOSE WORKERS WHO HAVE BEEN LAID OFF DURING THIS PERIOD OF LOW ACTIVITY.

WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THIS THROUGH SEVERAL MINING INCENTIVE PROGRAMS.

THE ONTARIO MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (OMEP) OFFERS GRANTS AND TAX CREDITS OF UP TO 25 PER CENT OF ELIGIBLE EXPLORATION EXPENSES TO INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS, NON-MINING EXPLORATION AND OTHER COMPANIES. SINCE IT BEGAN TWO YEARS AGO, IT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT MINERAL PROJECTS. TO DATE, OMEP HAS ASSISTED 400 EXPLORATION PROJECTS WITH A TOTAL VALUE OF \$87-MILLION.



OMEP HAS FINANCED 24 EXPLORATION PROJECTS IN THE SUDBURY REGION ALONE AND ONE OF THE APPLICANTS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED PRODUCTION PLANS IN SCADDING TOWNSHIP. AT PRESENT, WE ARE ALSO ASSISTING A NUMBER OF COMPANIES WITH PARTIALLY DEVELOPED DEPOSITS IN THE TIMMINS, KIRKLAND LAKE, THUNDER BAY, KENORA AND RED LAKE AREAS.

THE HEMLO GOLD DISCOVERY BY THREE MINERAL EXPLORATION FIRMS, IS WELL KNOWN TO YOU. THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 13.5-MILLION TONNES OF ORE AT HEMLO YIELDING CLOSE TO A QUARTER OF AN OUNCE OF GOLD PER TONNE -- AN ECONOMICALLY SIGNIFICANT FIND.

THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HEMLO, HOWEVER, IS THE INTEREST IT HAS GENERATED AMONG OTHER MINERAL EXPLORERS. FOR EACH OF THE PAST THREE YEARS, OVER 33,000 GOLD CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED. WE ARE EXPERIENCING THE FOURTH LARGEST STAKING RUSH IN THE PROVINCE'S HISTORY.

NOT ONLY HAS HEMLO SPARKED A MAJOR EXPLORATION BOOM IN NORTHERN ONTARIO, IT HAS TAUGHT US A VALUABLE LESSON. THAT IS, NO MATTER HOW OFTEN A CLAIM MAY HAVE BEEN STAKED, ITS POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT IS ALWAYS A REALITY.

THROUGH THE MINING SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM, GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY HAVE CO-OPERATED TO KEEP SKILLED WORKERS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES.

THE MINING PROJECTS ARE CARRIED OUT THROUGH MY MINISTRY AS PART OF A FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL JOB CREATION INITIATIVE WITH JOINT FUNDING FROM EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA AND BILD. PROJECT AREAS INCLUDE PARKS, FISHERIES, WILDLIFE, MINES AND CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES.

SINCE THIS JOB CREATION PROGRAM WAS EXTENDED IN JULY OF THIS YEAR, IT HAS CREATED 1,066 JOBS IN 110 PROJECTS FOR A TOTAL OF 17,669 WORK WEEKS. TOTAL PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN ALMOST \$4-MILLION. IN SUDBURY ALONE, OVER ONE THOUSAND LAID-OFF WORKERS WERE PUT BACK TO WORK.

MY MINISTRY, ALSO WITH ASSISTANCE FROM BILD, HAS DONE MUCH TO HELP FOREST COMPANIES THROUGH THESE TOUGH TIMES, WITH A VARIETY OF PROGRAMS -- FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND NURSERY CONSTRUCTION, FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS, HYBRID POPLAR DEVELOPMENT AND, MOST RECENTLY, FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL JOB CREATION INITIATIVES.

MORE THAT HALF OF NORTHERN ONTARIO'S TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEPENDS ON FORESTRY. THE PROVINCIAL INITIATIVES IN THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY HAVE REVOLVED PRIMARILY AROUND ASSISTANCE TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED PROSPERITY OF FORESTRY IN ONTARIO. WITH THAT IN MIND, WE HAVE EMBARKED ON A CAMPAIGN OF FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS WITH FORESTRY COMPANIES WHICH STIPULATES THAT OUR FOREST CROP WILL BE REGENERATED ON AN ON-GOING BASIS.

UNDER THESE AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY COMPANIES HAVE AGREED TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FOREST REGENERATION AND OTHER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. IF THEY DO NOT, THEIR RIGHTS TO HARVEST ARE REDUCED ACCORDINGLY. THIS GUARANTEES A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY OF FOREST PRODUCTS BY ENSURING THAT FORESTS ARE HARVESTED AND REGENERATED ON A SUSTAINED YIELD BASIS.

THE AGREEMENTS GIVE FULL CONSIDERATION TO OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCES BY WITHDRAWING CERTAIN AREAS FROM CUTTING, ALLOWING RESERVES AROUND AREAS SUCH AS LAKE AND STREAM SHORELINES, NATURE RESERVES AND COTTAGE SUBDIVISIONS. FURTHERMORE, LOCAL RESIDENTS ARE PROVIDED AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THE SPECIFICS OF THE PROPOSED AGREEMENTS BEFORE THEY ARE FINALIZED.



SINCE 1979, MY MINISTRY HAS SIGNED 13 FMA'S COVERING AN AREA OF NEARLY 80,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES. THE MINISTRY OF NATRAL RESOURCES, WITH BILD, WILL SPEND OVER \$14.8-MILLION THIS YEAR ALONE ON FMA'S. BY 1987, WE HOPE TO HAVE 30 OF THESE AGREEMENTS IN PLACE, COVERING MORE THAN 70 PER CENT OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS ON CROWN LAND. THE MINISTRY'S ANNUAL INVOLVEMENT BY THAT TIME WILL BE OVER \$107-MILLION.

WHILE THE MAJORITY OF OUR FMA'S ARE WITH PULP AND PAPER COMPANIES, THE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH WAFERBOARD CORP. LTD. FOR THE ROMEO MALETTE FOREST IN TIMMINS, FOR EXAMPLE, IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT. IT IS THE FIRST AGREEMENT MADE WITH A COMPANY NOT IN PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION. IT SHOWS THE MINISTRY IS INTERESTED IN INVOLVING AS MUCH OF THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY AS POSSIBLE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR FORESTS.

WE HAVE ALSO MADE GREAT STRIDES IN THE AREA OF SEED PRODUCTION. THE FACT THAT FOREST COMPANIES ARE ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REGENERATION OF THE FORESTS THEY CUT HAS CREATED A TREMENDOUS DEMAND FOR SEEDLING CONTAINER STOCK.

IN 1961, ONTARIO HAD ONLY 40 HECTARES OF SPECIAL SEED PRODUCING AREAS. TODAY, WE HAVE 250 TIMES THAT AMOUNT, A TOTAL OF 10,000 HECTARES. BY 1990, VIRTUALLY ALL SEED WILL COME FROM SUCH SELECTED SOURCES. OUR PROVINCIAL CAPACITY TO PRODUCE PLANTING STOCK HAS BEEN INCREASED TO 132-MILLION SEEDLINGS.

WE HAVE SIGNED 19 FIVE-YEAR CONTRACTS WITH VARIOUS GROWERS TO ENSURE A STEADY SUPPLY OF CONTAINER STOCK. THESE ARRANGEMENTS ALLOW THE GROWER TO WRITE OFF THE TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF BUILDING THE NURSERY. BY THE END OF THE DECADE, SOME \$10-MILLION WILL HAVE BEEN INVESTED IN THIS PROGRAM. WE ARE CURRENTLY NEGOTIATING FIVE-YEAR GROWING CONTRACTS WITH FOUR MORE GROWERS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO WHO ARE EXPECTED TO PRODUCE ALMOST EIGHT-MILLION SEEDLINGS ANNUALLY.

ALSO, WE NOW HAVE PRIVATE GREENHOUSE OPERATORS IN MANY ONE-INDUSTRY COMMUNITIES, ADDING FURTHER TO THEIR ECONOMIC DIVERSITY.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF BENEFITS IN ASKING PRIVATE NURSERIES TO PRODUCE STOCK.

MY MINISTRY BENEFITS BECAUSE THE SYSTEM GUARANTEES A READY, LONG-TERM SUPPLY OF REPLACEMENT STOCK AND ALLOWS US TO FOCUS OUR RESEARCH ON IMPROVING OTHER METHODS OF REFORESTATION. NORTHERN COMMUNITIES BENEFIT BECAUSE THE NURSERIES HELP DIVERSIFY THE ECONOMY. THE FOREST COMPANIES BENEFIT BECAUSE THE TREES ARE BEING REPLANTED FOR FUTURE HARVESTS.

ONE OF THE PRIME REASONS WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO NEGOTIATE GROWING CONTRACTS WITH PRIVATE GREENHOUSE GROWERS IS BECAUSE OF THE DEMAND FOR SEEDLINGS CREATED THROUGH OUR FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS.

IT ALL MAKES GOOD SENSE. BUT IT REALLY NEEDED CO-OPERATION FROM BOTH BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT TO GET THE WHOLE THING GOING. BY WORKING TOGETHER, WE CAN ALL HELP TO IMPROVE OUR ECONOMIC CLIMATE.

RIGHT NOW WE ARE PLANTING THE FOREST THAT WILL SUPPORT OUR FOREST INDUSTRY IN THE DECADES TO COME.

AND THROUGH THESE AGREEMENTS, MORE AND MORE WORK ONCE CARRIED OUT SOLELY BY MY MINISTRY IS NOW BEING SHIFTED TO PRIVATE COMPANIES. THEY ARE BUILDING FOREST ACCESS ROADS AND CARRYING OUT FOREST IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.

WE ARE ALSO KEENLY INTERESTED AND AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF WILDLIFE TO NORTHERN ONTARIO COMMUNITIES.

WITH THE 1983 MOOSE HUNTING SEASON FAST APPROACHING, I WOULD LIKE TO EXPLAIN OUR NEW MOOSE SELECTIVE HARVEST PROGRAM. IT IS DESIGNED TO PROTECT ONTARIO'S MOOSE POPULATION FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF FUTURE GENERATIONS OF HUNTERS AND NATURALISTS WITHOUT DAMAGING THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OUR TOURIST INDUSTRY DERIVES FROM THE ANNUAL MOOSE HARVEST.

SOME OF YOU, NO DOUBT, HAVE HEARD ABOUT THE COMPUTER ERROR WHICH DEVELOPED IN THE INITIAL SELECTION OF LICENCES -- AN ERROR WHICH SEEMED TO FAVOR THE SELECTION OF OLDER HUNTERS IN SOME WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS. WE RAN ANOTHER DRAW, IN THE INTERESTS OF FAIRNESS.

BUT DESPITE THIS COMPLETELY UNFORSEEN "GLITCH" IN THE COMPUTER PROGRAM, I FEEL STRONGLY THAT THE ORIGINAL GOALS OF THE MOOSE SELECTIVE HARVEST PROGRAM HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED. NO MORE THAN 14,500 ADDITIONAL HUNTERS EMERGED FROM THIS SECOND DRAW. BASED ON ESTIMATED SUCCESS RATES, WE ANTICIPATE A HARVEST OF AN ADDITIONAL 870 MOOSE.



WHILE THE NUMBER OF HUNTERS IS MORE THAN THE 38,000 WE'D ORIGINALLY TARGETED, AN ESTIMATED 50,000 MOOSE HUNTERS IN 1983 IS STILL WELL BELOW THE 86,000 WE HAD IN 1982 AND I BELIEVE OUR INITIAL GOALS OF CONSERVATION AND MOOSE MANAGEMENT HAVE BEEN SATISFACTORILY MET.

THE SELECTIVE HARVEST PROGRAM IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE KIND OF CO-OPERATION I HAVE BEEN SPEAKING ABOUT TODAY. IT WAS DESIGNED IN CO-OPERATION WITH NORTHERN TOURIST OPERATORS SUCH AS THE NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION AND WITH ORGANIZATIONS KEENLY INVOLVED IN WILDLIFE, LIKE THE ONTARIO FEDERATION OF ANGLERS AND HUNTERS. THE PROGRAM RECEIVED THEIR UNANIMOUS SUPPORT.

IN OTHER AREAS, MY MINISTRY IS CONSTANTLY DEMONSTRATING ITS CONCERN WITH THE HEALTH OF OUR SPORTS FISHERY THROUGH ITS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS. NOT FAR FROM HERE IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST FISH HATCHERIES IN OUR PROVINCE - THE HILL'S LAKE HATCHERY AT ENGLEHART WHICH PRODUCES HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LAKE TROUT, BROOK TROUT AND SPLAKE TO BE PLANTED THROUGHOUT ONTARIO.

IT MAY INTEREST YOU TO KNOW THAT WE BEGAN PLANTING SPLAKE IN LAKES IN THE CHAPLEAU, TIMMINS, GOGAMA AND KAPUSKASING AREAS THIS SUMMER.

ANOTHER FISHERIES INITIATIVE HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY OUR COCHRANE DISTRICT OFFICE WHICH IS STUDYING LARGE RIVERS IN THAT AREA TO HELP US TURN THESE RIVERS INTO A BETTER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE FISHERY.

AS THEY COMPLETE EACH SURVEY, DISTRICT STAFF WILL DIRECT SPORTSMEN TO THE BEST FISHING AREAS. AS WE LEARN MORE ABOUT THESE RIVERS, I EXPECT THE NUMBER OF EXCELLENT FISHING SPOTS WILL INCREASE.

THROUGH OUR COMMUNITY FISHERIES INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM, CLUBS AND OTHER GROUPS THROUGHOUT OUR PROVINCE ARE HELPING TO IMPROVE FISHERIES BY VOLUNTEER EFFORTS AND BY CONTRIBUTING GOODS AND SERVICES TO MINISTRY PROGRAMS AIMED AT IMPROVING FISHING. TOGETHER, WE ARE CLEANING UP SPAWNING AREAS, STABILIZING STREAMBANKS AND OPERATING SMALL HATCHERIES, AMONG OTHER PROJECTS.

WE'VE BEEN INVOLVED IN PROJECTS WITH GROUPS LIKE THE NORTH SHORE STEELHEAD ASSOCIATION OF THUNDER BAY WHICH DONATED ALL THE EQUIPMENT TO CONSTRUCT AN INCUBATION BOX IN THE MCINTYRE RIVER. ULTIMATELY IT WILL RAISE 100,000 RAINBOW TROUT EGGS ANNUALLY FOR STOCKING THE RIVER.

IN THE TERRACE BAY AREA, THE MANITOUWADGE ROD AND GUN CLUB IS WORKING WITH MY MINISTRY TO REHABILITATE THE SPAWNING BEDS IN BAREHEAD CREEK. AND THE HEWITSON CREEK CAMPERS' ASSOCIATION IS PROVIDING THE MANPOWER TO STABILIZE THE BANKS ALONG HEWITSON CREEK.

I BELIEVE THERE IS NO END OF RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT WE CAN DO IF WE WORK TOGETHER. I WOULD INVITE ANY OF YOU WITH PROJECTS IN MIND TO CONTACT YOUR LOCAL MINISTRY OFFICE AND VOLUNTEER YOUR ASSISTANCE.

THIS, THEN, IS JUST PART OF THE BROAD RANGE OF PROGRAMS DELIVERED BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IT IS A CHALLENGING MANDATE. BUT IT IS A CHALLENGE WHICH, IF APPROACHED INTELLIGENTLY, WILL REAP BENEFITS FOR YEARS TO COME.

ALL OF OUR INITIATIVES ARE IN KEEPING WITH ONE OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE MINISTRY SINCE I HAVE BEEN MINISTER.

WE ARE PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND WISE USE OF  
OUR NATURAL RESOURCES TO PROVIDE CONTINUING  
MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR AS MANY PEOPLE IN ONTARIO AS  
POSSIBLE -- NOW AND IN THE FUTURE.





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REMARKS BY  
THE HONOURABLE ALAN POPE  
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE  
METROPOLITAN HAMILTON REAL ESTATE BOARD  
PRIVATE PROPERTY WEEK

AT THE  
ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1983  
12:30 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



I'D LIKE TO BEGIN BY THANKING YOU FOR ASKING ME TO COME AND TALK TO YOU TODAY. AND I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO CONGRATULATE YOU FOR HOLDING THIS SERIES OF GATHERINGS TO LOOK AT SOME OF THE ISSUES RELATING TO PROPERTY RIGHTS THAT CONCERN THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY, ISSUES THAT I BELIEVE SHOULD CONCERN EVERYONE IN ONTARIO.

AS I AM SURE YOU KNOW, THESE ISSUES ARE NOT AS EASY AS WE MIGHT SOMETIMES LIKE TO THINK. ON THE ONE HAND, I THINK THAT MOST OF US IN ONTARIO WOULD AGREE THAT THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO WORK AND EARN AND SAVE AND PURCHASE LAND SHOULD THEMSELVES ENJOY THE BROADEST POSSIBLE PERSONAL CONTROL OVER THAT PROPERTY.

THE CONCEPTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AND OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP RIGHTS ARE BASIC TO OUR MARKET SYSTEM.

AT THE SAME TIME, I THINK MOST OF US WOULD ARGUE, IN PRINCIPLE, THAT GOVERNMENT HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO INTERVENE AND TO REGULATE WHERE ONE SET OF PROPOSED PROPERTY USES WOULD AFFECT THE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF OTHERS.



THAT'S BECAUSE MOST OF US BELIEVE, IN PRINCIPLE, THAT GOVERNMENT HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO INTERVENE AND TO REGULATE TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT, WHERE PARTICULAR PROPERTY USES MIGHT LEAD TO INCREASED RISK OF POLLUTION OR TO DISRUPTION OF RIVER SYSTEMS, AND DESTROY PROPERTY VALUES AND PRIVATE ENJOYMENT RIGHTS DOWNSTREAM.

AND I THINK THAT MOST OF US WOULD ARGUE THAT GOVERNMENT HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO ESTABLISH PATTERNS OF REGULATION OF LAND WHERE THAT IS CRITICAL TO THE ECONOMY. WHERE SURFACE RIGHTS AND MINERAL RIGHTS ARE OWNED BY DIFFERENT PEOPLE, FOR EXAMPLE, I DO NOT BELIEVE MANY OF US WOULD ARGUE THAT THE OWNER OF THE MINERAL RIGHTS OUGHT TO BE PREVENTED FROM EXPLORING FOR OR EXTRACTING MINERALS--CREATING JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES AND WEALTH FOR ONTARIO.

SO THE QUESTION WE MUST TRY TO ADDRESS--IN DISCUSSIONS LIKE THIS ONE TODAY, IN THE THINKING WE ALL DO ABOUT GOVERNMENT POLICY, IN THE OPERATION OF REAL ESTATE VENTURES AND OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS--IS HOW TO BALANCE OUR BELIEF IN THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS WITH THE VARIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR REGULATION WHICH THE COMMUNITY AND PRIVATE CITIZENS HAVE GIVEN THE GOVERNMENT,

HOW CAN GOVERNMENT PROCEED TO MEET ITS RESPONSIBILITIES WITHOUT CONTRIBUTING TO SITUATIONS THAT ARE UNFAIR TO THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY?

HOW CAN YOUR PROFESSION PROCEED--IN THE ADVICE YOU OFFER TO GOVERNMENT AND IN THE CONDUCT OF YOUR OWN ENTERPRISES--TO CONTRIBUTE BEST TO FAIR AND EFFECTIVE REGULATION . . . TO MINIMIZE INJUSTICE?

AND I ASK THOSE TWO QUESTIONS TOGETHER--WHAT CAN GOVERNMENT DO AND WHAT CAN THE REAL ESTATE PROFESSION DO--VERY, VERY DELIBERATELY.

I BELIEVE IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR GOVERNMENT TO WORK MORE CLOSELY AND EFFECTIVELY WITH THE COMMUNITY IN ITS ROLE AS REGULATOR THAN WE HAVE WORKED IN THE PAST. I BELIEVE IT IS IMPORTANT FOR US TO SEEK THE ADVICE AND GUIDANCE OF THE COMMUNITY IN A MORE DELIBERATE AND SYSTEMATIC WAY THAN WE HAVE IN THE PAST.

AND I BELIEVE IT IS IMPORTANT FOR US TO ENLIST GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY--CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, LOCAL LAW ASSOCIATIONS, LOCAL HOMEBUILDERS ASSOCIATIONS, AND GROUPS LIKE YOURS WITH SPECIAL EXPERTISE AND INSIGHTS INTO PROPERTY MATTERS--IN WHAT I HOPE CAN BECOME A JOINT AND SHARED EFFORT TO BALANCE INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY RIGHTS IN A FAIR, EQUITABLE AND EFFECTIVE WAY.

THAT'S HOW I WOULD DEFINE GOVERNMENT'S OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR REGULATION OF LAND USE: GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING A JUST AND FAIR BALANCE BETWEEN THE INTERESTS OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS, AND BETWEEN THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL GROUPS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY.

AND I WOULD SUGGEST TO YOU THAT IN THIS, AS IN ALL THE OTHER RESOURCE ALLOCATION MATTERS WHERE GOVERNMENT HAS A ROLE TO PLAY, THERE ARE TWO WAYS WE, AS A COMMUNITY, CAN PROCEED.

WE CAN--AS WE HAVE TOO OFTEN DONE IN THE PAST--BEHAVE AS AN ASSORTMENT OF COMPETING SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS. FOREST INDUSTRIES CAN COMPETE WITH ENVIRONMENTALISTS FOR TOTAL CONTROL OF FOREST LANDS. REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS CAN COMPETE WITH ADHERENTS OF RUSTIC COTTAGE LIFE TO IMPOSE OR PROHIBIT SUBDIVISION OF LANDS.

WE CAN ALL PRACTISE PRESSURE POLITICS ON EACH OTHER, REFUSING TO SEE OTHER'S POINTS OF VIEW, REFUSING TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT OTHER INTERESTS HAVE LEGITIMACY.

OR WE CAN AGREE THAT BOTH THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE ARE TOO IMPORTANT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THAT KIND OF TUG-OF-WAR. WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TO ADDRESS THE VARIOUS CLAIMS ON OUR RESOURCES, AND THE VARIOUS RIGHTS THAT ARE INVOLVED, IN A BALANCED AND REASONABLE WAY. WE CAN WORK--NOT TO WIN ARGUMENTS--BUT TO ACHIEVE A FAIR AND REASONABLE BALANCE TO SHARE RESOURCES.

WE HAVE NOT ALWAYS DONE THAT IN THE PAST. BUT THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT WE IN THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES ARE ATTEMPTING TO DO IN THE AREAS WHERE WE HAVE RESPONSIBILITY IN ONTARIO TODAY.

WE BEGIN BY RECOGNIZING A NUMBER OF CLEAR FACTS.

THE FIRST FACT IS THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN THE AREAS IN WHICH WE ARE ACTIVE. SINCE I AM A CONSERVATIVE--BOTH SMALL AND LARGE "C"--I AM NOT ONE WHO BELIEVES THAT GOVERNMENT CONTROL IS NECESSARILY A GOOD THING. BUT THE PLAIN FACT IS THAT NO ONE BUT GOVERNMENT CAN MEDIATE AMONG THE VARIOUS PRIVATE INTERESTS AND PRIVATE SETS OF RIGHTS THAT EXIST IN OUR COMMUNITY.



LET ME GIVE YOU JUST A FEW EXAMPLES. AND LET'S FIRST TAKE THE EXAMPLE OF THE FLOODPLAINS AND WETLANDS ASSOCIATED WITH A RIVER SYSTEM. IF LANDOWNERS UPSTREAM EMBARK ON AMBITIOUS PROGRAMS TO PAVE AND DIKE AND BUILD ON FLOODPLAIN LANDS, LANDOWNERS DOWNSTREAM WILL FIND THAT THEY ARE FAR MORE EXPOSED TO THE RISK OF FLOODING. IN EFFECT, THE USE THE UPSTREAM LANDOWNERS MAKE OF THEIR LAND WILL DIMINISH AND REDUCE THE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF THE OWNERS FURTHER DOWNSTREAM.

THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT HAS HAPPENED OVER THE YEARS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN THE U.S. AS THE FLOODPLAINS UPSTREAM HAVE BEEN FILLED WITH CITIES AND PAVEMENT AND FREEWAYS, THOSE WHO LIVE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER HAVE FACED VASTLY INCREASED EROSION AND FLOODING YEAR AFTER YEAR, REDUCING THE VALUE OF THEIR LAND, REDUCING THE ENJOYMENT THEY CAN GET FROM THEIR PROPERTY.

AND SO, IN ONTARIO, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED THE PRESERVATION OF FLOODPLAINS AS AN IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE.

THE SAME APPLIES TO WETLANDS. IF WETLANDS ARE LOST--IF THEY ARE DRAINED FOR AGRICULTURE OR FOR SUBDIVISIONS--WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITATS ARE LOST, AND SO THE COMMUNITY LOSES BOTH INCOME FROM TOURISM AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION. AND WETLANDS PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE IN THE CLEANSING OF WATER SYSTEMS AND WATER STORAGE. AS THEY ARE LOST, THE RISK OF POLLUTION AND FLOODING INCREASES.

AND SO WE WORK TO PRESERVE WETLANDS, EVEN IF DOING SO MEANS WE MUST ON OCCASION INTERVENE WITH THE OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNERS.

AND BECAUSE WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO, WE FIND THAT WE OFTEN ENCOUNTER CASES WHERE ONE GROUP OR ANOTHER PROCLAIMS WHAT ARE IN EFFECT ITS OWN PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS OVER PUBLIC LANDS. WE FIND CASES WHERE GROUPS DEMAND THAT PUBLIC LANDS BE ALLOCATED OR USED TO FIT THEIR PRIVATE PURPOSES. AND SO SPORT FISHERMEN WILL DEMAND THAT COMMERCIAL FISHING BE BANNED. CAMPERS WILL DEMAND THAT LOGGING BE BANNED. PRIVATE CITIZENS AND DEVELOPERS WHO OWN LAND NEAR RECREATIONAL CROWN LANDS WILL DEMAND THE RIGHT TO SUBDIVIDE AND DEVELOP, PUTTING AN EVER-INCREASING BURDEN ON THE PUBLIC PROPERTY AND ON THE CAPACITY OF THE LANDS AND WATERS INVOLVED.

THEY WILL ARGUE FOR THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE DENSITIES, WHILE GROUPS OF NATURALISTS WILL COME IN AND ARGUE JUST AS HEATEDLY FOR NO DENSITY AT ALL.

AND SO WE STRIVE TO ACHIEVE BALANCE. WE STRIVE TO ACHIEVE THE KIND OF MULTI-USE APPROACH TO OUR LAND AND OTHER RESOURCES THAT WILL BOTH OPTIMIZE CURRENT ENJOYMENT AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT FROM THOSE RESOURCES, AND ENSURE THAT WE CONSERVE AND MAINTAIN THE RESOURCE BASE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

AND THAT BRINGS US TO THE SECOND FACT WE HAVE IDENTIFIED IN OUR EFFORTS TO REFORM THE WAY OUR REGULATIONS GOVERNING LAND USE ARE DETERMINED AND ADMINISTERED.

THAT IS THE FACT THAT, FROM TIME TO TIME, WE MAY FIND OURSELVES IN CONFLICT--WITH INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNERS, OR WITH GROUPS WHO HAVE SPECIAL VESTED INTERESTS IN THE USES THAT MAY BE MADE OF CROWN LANDS.

IT IS IN OUR INTERESTS--AND IN THE INTERESTS OF EVERY PROPERTY OWNER IN THE PROVINCE--TO ATTEMPT TO MINIMIZE THOSE CONFLICTS.

EVEN BEFORE I BECAME MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES, I MYSELF WITNESSED THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS AND THE CONFUSION CAUSED BY SUCH CONFLICTS. I PRACTISED AS A LAWYER AND SERVED AS AN ALDERMAN IN TIMMINS, SO I KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE THAT--WHETHER WE TALK ABOUT CLOSING REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS, PASSING BYLAWS OR MAKING PRESENTATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENTS--THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO LAND USE MUST BE CLEAR TO EVERYONE CONCERNED.

LET ME TELL YOU HOW WE ARE TRYING TO DO THAT, AND LET ME USE TWO SPECIFIC EXAMPLES THAT SHOW THE DIRECTION OF OUR THINKING AND OUR EFFORTS VERY CLEARLY: THE LAND USE GUIDELINES, AND OUR PROVINCEWIDE FLOODPLAIN REVIEW.

I ANNOUNCED THE LAND USE GUIDELINES EARLIER THIS YEAR. THEY ARE A COMPREHENSIVE SET OF POLICY GUIDELINES THAT WILL BE FOLLOWED BY OUR MINISTRY ACROSS THE PROVINCE AS WE CARRY OUT OUR REGULATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES AS THEY RELATE TO CROWN LANDS. THEY DO NOT RELATE DIRECTLY TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

THE AIM OF THE GUIDELINES IS THREE-FOLD.

FIRST--THEY ARE DESIGNED TO ENSURE CONSISTENCY IN OUR ACTIVITIES ALL OVER ONTARIO.



SECOND--THEY ARE DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT OUR DECISIONS WILL BE MORE OR LESS PREDICTABLE IN ALL SITUATIONS.

THIRD--THE GUIDELINES THEMSELVES, AND THE PROCESS WE ARE FOLLOWING TO FINALIZE THEM, ARE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A STRONGER BASIS FOR INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION BY THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY IN ACHIEVING A FAIR BALANCE AMONG THE VARIOUS RIGHTS AND USES RELATING TO OUR RESOURCES.

THOSE THREE OBJECTIVES ARE VERY IMPORTANT.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE BE CONSISTENT BECAUSE THAT IS THE ONLY WAY THAT WE CAN BE FAIR. CONSISTENCY INCLUDES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AND ADHERENCE TO CERTAIN BASIC PRINCIPLES. PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT IS THE PRINCIPLE OF MULTIPLE USE OF RESOURCES. WE ARE SAYING CLEARLY THAT WHERE THERE IS NOT DIRECT CONFLICT AMONG VARIOUS RESOURCE USES, WE WILL PERMIT AND ENCOURAGE THEM ALL, STRIVING FOR A BALANCE.

AS A RESULT, WE HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT WE PLAN TO PERMIT MINERAL EXPLORATION IN SOME 80 PER CENT OF NEW PARK LANDS. WE WILL PERMIT TOURIST OPERATIONS AND TOURIST-RELATED ACTIVITIES SUCH AS HUNTING AND FISHING, WHERE COMPATIBLE WITH PARK VALUES. WE WILL NOT PERMIT LOGGING IN THE NEW PROVINCIAL PARKS.

A SECOND PRINCIPLE THAT IS EMBODIED IN THE LAND USE GUIDELINES IS THE LARGEST POSSIBLE ROLE FOR LOCAL DECISION-MAKING. WE DO NOT ATTEMPT, FOR EXAMPLE, TO FORCE MUNICIPALITIES TO ADOPT ONE POLICY OR ANOTHER WITH RESPECT TO GRAVEL PITS. MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND USE PLANNING ON PRIVATE LAND IS CLEARLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

ANOTHER MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE GUIDELINES IS TO MAKE THE OUTCOMES OF REGULATIVE DECISIONS MORE PREDICTABLE--AND I BELIEVE THAT IS CRUCIAL IF THE SYSTEM OF REGULATION IS TO BE FAIR TO ALL.

WHETHER I AM AN INDIVIDUAL BUYING LAND FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES, A DEVELOPER BUYING LAND TO SUBDIVIDE, A BUSINESS PERSON BUYING LAND TO ESTABLISH A TOURIST OPERATION, OR A FOREST PRODUCTS COMPANY ATTEMPTING TO GAUGE MY WOOD SUPPLY SO THAT I CAN PLAN MY INVESTMENT, IT IS CRITICAL THAT I BE ABLE TO PREDICT WHAT KINDS OF DECISIONS THE REGULATIVE PROCESS WILL MAKE.

THE THIRD OBJECTIVE WE HAVE ESTABLISHED FOR THE GUIDELINES AND THE GUIDELINE PROCESS HAS BEEN THE CREATION OF A BROADER INVOLVEMENT IN THE REGULATIVE PROCESS FOR ALL GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY.

THAT IS WHY WE DID NOT SIMPLY ISSUE THE GUIDELINES AND THEN GET DOWN TO THE BUSINESS OF ENFORCING THEM. INSTEAD, WE HAVE PUBLISHED THEM, AND WE HAVE HELD DISCUSSIONS ACROSS ONTARIO--SEEKING THE ADVICE AND REACTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

THIS PROCESS WILL--I HOPE--HAVE TWO EFFECTS. FIRST, I HOPE IT HAS RESULTED IN A BETTER SET OF GUIDELINES, AS WE BENEFIT FROM THE ADVICE AND INSIGHTS OF OTHER GROUPS. I AM VERY PROUD OF THE EXPERTISE THAT EXISTS WITHIN THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, BUT I DO NOT BELIEVE THE MINISTRY OR ANY OTHER GROUP IN GOVERNMENT HAS A MONOPOLY ON WISDOM.

SECONDLY, I HOPE THESE PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS HAVE HELPED TO KNOCK THE MYSTERY OUT OF THE APPROACHES WE ARE TAKING WITH RESPECT TO CROWN LAND USE IN ONTARIO.

I BELIEVE THE PROCESSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE REGULATIVE PROCESS MUST BE CLEAR AND KNOWN AND UNDERSTANDABLE IF THEY ARE TO BE SEEN TO BE FAIR. WE ARE DETERMINED THAT THE PROCESSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE LAND USE GUIDELINES WILL BE CLEAR AND KNOWN AND UNDERSTANDABLE--TO EVERYONE IN ONTARIO. AND WE WILL NEED YOUR HELP IN ACHIEVING THAT.

THE SECOND EXAMPLE OF THE WAY WE ARE WORKING TO REFORM OUR OWN REGULATIVE ACTIVITIES IS OUR PROVINCEWIDE FLOODPLAIN REVIEW.

EARLIER, I SPOKE BRIEFLY OF THE IMPORTANCE OF MANAGING FLOODPLAINS IF WE ARE TO CONTROL FLOODING GENERALLY AND LIMIT EROSION. IN ONTARIO, THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR FLOODPLAIN PRESERVATION HAS BEEN VESTED IN A SET OF 39 CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES--LOCAL GROUPS WHO REPRESENT THE MINISTRY AND THE PROVINCE IN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT.

BY FAR THE MOST DIFFICULT ISSUE THESE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE HAD TO DEAL WITH HAS BEEN THE ISSUE OF FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT. THIS IS WHERE PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS ARE MOST DIRECTLY AFFECTED--BOTH IN THE LIMITATIONS THAT MUST BE PLACED ON USES THAT CAN BE MADE OF FLOODPLAIN LANDS, AND IN THE EFFECTS ON OTHER PROPERTY OWNERS THAT WILL RESULT IF FLOODPLAINS ARE LOST.

THE CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES HAVE WRESTLED MANFULLY WITH THIS THORNY ISSUE, BUT WE ARE CONTINUING TO LOSE FLOODPLAIN LAND IN ONTARIO--AT TREMENDOUS TOTAL COST IN THE LONGER TERM.

AND SO WE HAVE INSTITUTED A PROVINCEWIDE FLOODPLAIN REVIEW. OUR OBJECTIVES IN THIS ARE NOT UNLIKE THOSE WE HAVE ESTABLISHED FOR THE LAND USE GUIDELINES.



WE ARE STRIVING FOR CONSISTENCY--PROVINCEWIDE. HOW ARE FLOODPLAINS TO BE DESIGNATED? WHAT CONTROLS WILL APPLY TO USES MADE OF FLOODPLAIN LANDS? HOW CAN WE COMMUNICATE THOSE LIMITATIONS AND THE REASONS FOR THEM SO THAT THEY ARE UNDERSTOOD AND ACCEPTED IN THE COMMUNITY?

WE ARE STRIVING TO MAKE THE SYSTEM PREDICTABLE. WE ARE STRIVING FOR A SITUATION WHERE LANDOWNERS--AND THOSE WHO MAY CONSIDER BUYING LAND--ARE AWARE BOTH OF THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE THAT FLOODLANDS PLAY AND OF THE NECESSITY FOR CONTROLS ON USES THAT MAY BE MADE OF THEM.

AND WE ARE STRIVING TO INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. THE REVIEW IS BEING CONDUCTED INDEPENDENTLY OF GOVERNMENT. I WISH TO THANK ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE FLOODPLAIN REVIEW COMMITTEE WHOM I UNDERSTAND ARE WITH US TODAY. THE COMMITTEE WILL RECEIVE EVIDENCE FROM ALL OF THE CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES, FROM AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNITY GROUPS AND I KNOW THAT THE REAL ESTATE BOARDS IN ST. CATHARINES, WELLAND AND METROPOLITAN HAMILTON HAVE ALREADY SUBMITTED BRIEFS.

LET ME RETURN TO MY BASIC PREMISES.

GOVERNMENT HAS AN INESCAPABLE RESPONSIBILITY TO REGULATE LAND USE--TO PROTECT THE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF OTHERS, TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT, FOR ECONOMIC REASONS.

BUT IN OUR SOCIETY--GIVEN OUR BELIEF IN THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP--GOVERNMENT MUST STRIVE TO MEET THAT RESPONSIBILITY IN A FAIR AND RESPONSIVE WAY. WE NEED TO BALANCE THE REQUIREMENT FOR REASONABLE FLEXIBILITY WITH THE EQUALLY IMPORTANT REQUIREMENT FOR CONSISTENCY AND FAIRNESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS.

AND--MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL--WE HAVE TO MOVE BEYOND THE VIEW OF LAND USE REGULATION AS A CONTEST BETWEEN INTEREST GROUPS AND BEGIN TO SEE IT AS AN OPEN AND RESPONSIVE PROCESS OF BALANCING LEGITIMATE CONCERNS AND LEGITIMATE INTERESTS.

UNLESS THE BASIC PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES THAT LIE BEHIND THE REGULATIVE PROCESS ARE CLEAR AND ARE KNOWN, I DO NOT BELIEVE THE COMMUNITY WILL ACCEPT REGULATIONS AS BEING FAIR.

AND THAT IS WHERE YOUR PROFESSION HAS A SPECIAL ROLE TO PLAY. ON THE ONE HAND, I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT FOR YOU TO WORK POLITICALLY--NOT ARGUING THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO ZONING OR REGULATION OR THAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD ABANDON ITS RESPONSIBILITIES--BUT STRIVING FOR THE PROCESSES OF REGULATION TO BE OPENED UP, TO BE MADE CLEAR AND KNOWN AND UNDERSTANDABLE.

THERE WILL BE CONFLICTS, OF COURSE, AS PEOPLE STRIVE TO USE ZONING TO PROTECT THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS, AND GOVERNMENTS USE ZONING AND REGULATIONS TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRY OR PRESERVE HOUSING OR FLOODPLAINS OR WETLANDS.

THE CHALLENGE FACING US IS NOT TO ARGUE AGAINST THESE NECESSARY AND LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES FOR GOVERNMENT. IT IS INSTEAD TO WORK FOR CONSTANT REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT--AS WE ARE DOING IN OUR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES--AND AS I KNOW MANY MEMBERS OF YOUR PROFESSION ARE DOING THROUGHOUT ONTARIO.

IT IS USEFUL AND IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THE IMPORTANCE THAT WE, AS A COMMUNITY, HAVE ALWAYS PLACED ON PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS. IT IS ALL TOO EASY FOR REGULATIVE PROCESSES TO TAKE ON A LIFE OF THEIR OWN, FOR PLANNERS TO DISPLACE OWNERS OR EVEN THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE AS THE KEY DECISION-MAKERS WITH RELATION TO PRIVATE LAND.

AND THAT IS SOMETHING WE CAN AND MUST AVOID--BY STRIVING INSTEAD FOR THE KINDS OF PROCESSES OF REGULATION THAT ARE CLEAR AND KNOWN AND UNDERSTANDABLE AND RESPONSIVE TO THE COMMUNITY.

AND YOUR PROFESSION HAS, AS WELL AS OTHER BUSINESS PROFESSIONS IN THE COMMUNITY, A SPECIAL OBLIGATION TO BE INFORMED--AND TO INFORM ALL THOSE YOU DEAL WITH--OF THE REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS THAT DO EXIST AND DO LIMIT PROPERTY USES IN ONTARIO.

WHERE LAND IS PURCHASED BY PEOPLE WHO KNOW THAT IT IS--OR MIGHT WELL BECOME--DESIGNATED AS FLOODPLAIN, FOR EXAMPLE, THERE IS NO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE REGULATION AND THE PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF THE OWNER.

ONE OUTCOME OF OUR EFFORTS TO REFORM OUR PROCESSES OF REGULATION WILL BE TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR YOU AND FOR OTHERS IN THE COMMUNITY TO PLAN--AND TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE INFORMATION YOU NEED TO BE ABLE TO PLAN.

FOR OUR PART, WE CONTINUE TO BE ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE YOUR ADVICE AND YOUR INSIGHTS AND YOUR HELP IN OUR EFFORTS TO BALANCE THE CLAIMS AND INTERESTS OF ALL GROUPS IN ONTARIO, AND TO MEET OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE COMMUNITY.





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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY

AT THE

HOLIDAY INN

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1983

NOON

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



LATER THIS AFTERNOON, YOU WILL HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF LISTENING TO MR. W. T. FOSTER--THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR ONTARIO.

I AM SURE YOU WILL FIND HIS COMMENTS ABOUT NEW DIRECTIONS IN FOREST MANAGEMENT AS INFORMATIVE AS I HAVE FOUND HIS ADVICE AND GUIDANCE SINCE PREMIER DAVIS ASKED ME TO SERVE AS MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE PROVINCE.

AS WELL AS BEING THE PROVINCE'S PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATOR AND PLANNER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES, HE IS ALSO A FORESTER AND WILL SPEAK TO YOU FROM THOSE VIEWPOINTS.

I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK FROM A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT VIEWPOINT. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT COULD BE CALLED THE "POLITICS" OF FOREST MANAGEMENT--AND OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GENERALLY--OVER THE NEXT NUMBER OF YEARS.

I DON'T MEAN PARTISAN POLITICS. I'D LIKE TO FOCUS INSTEAD ON THE CHANGING WAYS THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE WILL PERCEIVE RESOURCE ISSUES, AND WILL ORGANIZE ITSELF TO WORK COLLECTIVELY BOTH TO CONSERVE AND PROTECT OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND TO OPTIMIZE THE BENEFITS THAT THEY CAN BRING TO THE COMMUNITY.

AND I BELIEVE THOSE PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS LEAD TO PROCESSES THAT ARE CHANGING--AND THAT THEY WILL HAVE TO CHANGE MORE IN THE YEARS AHEAD IF WE ARE TO BE AS SUCCESSFUL IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AS WE CAN AND MUST BE.

LET'S LOOK FOR JUST A MOMENT AT THE WAY THE GENERAL VIEW OF OUR RESOURCES HAS CHANGED--EVEN IN RECENT YEARS.

IT WAS NOT TOO VERY LONG AGO THAT MOST CANADIANS TOOK OUR RESOURCES FOR GRANTED. WE TOOK IT FOR GRANTED THAT BECAUSE WE HAD BEEN BLESSED WITH NATURAL RESOURCES, WE WOULD AUTOMATICALLY BE RICH AND PROSPEROUS. OUR RESOURCE WEALTH SEEMED SO VAST THAT IT SELDOM OCCURRED TO US THAT THERE MIGHT BE PRACTICAL LIMITS TO THE USES WE COULD MAKE OF OUR RESOURCES.

THAT SET OF PERCEPTIONS SEEMED TO CHANGE SUDDENLY.

IN ECONOMIC TERMS, WE DISCOVERED COMPETITION. WE DISCOVERED THAT HAVING RESOURCES DID NOT AUTOMATICALLY MEAN PROSPERITY, THAT WE HAD TO COMBINE OUR RESOURCE WEALTH WITH HARD WORK, INGENUITY, POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL STABILITY, COMPETITIVE LABOR AND MATERIAL COSTS.

WE FOUND THAT OUR RESOURCE INDUSTRIES THEMSELVES COULD HAVE ADVERSE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT. WE "DISCOVERED" THE FRAGILITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, AND BEGAN TO REALIZE THAT THE COSTS OF INDUSTRY DID NOT END WITH A TALLING OF THE LABOR COSTS, MATERIAL COSTS, ENERGY COSTS, MARKETING COSTS AND TAXES--THAT THERE WERE A WHOLE RANGE OF OTHER COSTS TO SOCIETY AT LARGE RELATED TO POLLUTION AND TO THE DEPLETION OF OUR RESOURCES.

AND AT THE SAME TIME, WE DECIDED THAT OUR RESOURCE INDUSTRIES WERE NOT MAKING US PROSPEROUS--OR AT LEAST NOT PROSPEROUS ENOUGH QUICKLY ENOUGH TO SATISFY US.

THE PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF THE MINING INDUSTRY AND OF THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES SUFFERED AS WE FORGOT THAT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, MINING AND TOURISM INDUSTRIES WERE THE BACKBONE OF OUR ECONOMY. INSTEAD WE BEGAN TO LONG FOR MORE GLAMOROUS INDUSTRIES--FOR HIGH VALUE-ADDED MANUFACTURING, FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES, FOR WHICH WE HAVE NO UNIQUE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN THE WORLD MARKET.

WE SAID THAT HI TECH WAS WHERE THE FUTURE LAY FOR CANADA, AND WE TALKED--GLOOMILY AND, AS IT HAS TURNED OUT, INACCURATELY--ABOUT THE COMING RESOURCE SHORTAGE.



I THINK IT IS FAIR TO SAY THAT IN THE PAST WE WERE--AT FIRST--FAR TOO CONFIDENT ABOUT OUR RESOURCES AND THE ECONOMIC MIRACLES THEY WOULD ALMOST AUTOMATICALLY CREATE. AND I THINK IT IS ALSO FAIR TO SAY THAT, FOR A TIME, OUR THINKING THEN SHIFTED TOO FAR THE OTHER WAY.

WE TALKED OF BEING MERELY "HEWERS OF WOOD AND DRAWERS OF WATER", AND TOO OFTEN PUBLIC DISCUSSION SEEMED TO DISMISS THE CRITICAL ROLE OUR RESOURCES AND RESOURCE INDUSTRIES HAVE PLAYED AND MUST CONTINUE TO PLAY IN MAKING US AMONG THE BEST FED, BEST CLOTHED, BEST HOUSED, BEST EDUCATED AND MOST PROSPEROUS PEOPLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

WE TALKED ABOUT "CONSERVATION" WHICH IS A WISE USE, BUT ALL TOO OFTEN WE SEEMED REALLY TO BE TALKING ABOUT "PRESERVATION", TAKING OUR RESOURCES AND PUTTING THEM IN SOME SORT OF LEGISLATIVE MUSEUM, WHERE THE COMMUNITY WOULD BE PREVENTED FROM USING THEM.

WE SEEMED TO ACCEPT THE DEPLETION OF OUR RESOURCES AS A CERTAINTY. "OF COURSE," WE SAID, "WE WILL RUN OUT OF FORESTS AND MINERALS AND CLEAN WATER."

AND IN THIS ATMOSPHERE OF PESSIMISM ABOUT OUR RESOURCES AND THE CONTRIBUTION THEY COULD MAKE TO OUR FUTURE, IT IS NOT SURPRISING IF WE LAGGED IN THE ESSENTIAL TASKS OF MANAGING OUR RESOURCES IN A WAY THAT WOULD ENSURE THAT THEY WERE NOT WASTED OR DEPLETED, AND NOT LOCKED AWAY IN MUSEUMS EITHER, BUT HUSBANDED AND USED AND OPTIMIZED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE--NOW AND IN THE FUTURE.

AND WE DID LAG--NOT ONLY HERE IN ONTARIO, WHERE I BELIEVE OUR RECORD HAS BEEN AS GOOD OR BETTER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER JURISDICTION--BUT ACROSS CANADA AND AROUND THE WORLD.

BUT I HAVE TALKED TO TWO SETS OF PERCEPTIONS--ONE UNREALISTICALLY OPTIMISTIC AND ONE, I BELIEVE, UNREALISTICALLY PESSIMISTIC, THAT HAVE MARKED CANADIAN THINKING ABOUT OUR RESOURCES OVER THE LAST 30 OR 40 YEARS.

WHAT ABOUT TODAY? WHAT IS HAPPENING TO OUR PERCEPTIONS TODAY? WHAT ARE WE COMING TO BELIEVE AND TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT OUR RESOURCES IN ONTARIO AND IN CANADA TODAY? AND HOW IS THAT AFFECTING THE WAY WE, AS A COMMUNITY, APPROACH THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT?

WELL . . . I BELIEVE WE ARE BECOMING MORE REALISTIC. I BELIEVE THAT, IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE--THE SPHERE OF OUR RESOURCE INDUSTRIES--WE ARE BECOMING BETTER BUSINESS PEOPLE. WE ARE COMING TO UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH TO BE SATISFIED WITH OUR TRADITIONAL BUSINESSES, BLESSED--AT LEAST FOR THE TIME-BEING--WITH ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS.

WE KNOW THAT WE HAVE TO COMPETE AND TO PLAN AS WE HAVE NEVER COMPETED AND PLANNED BEFORE.

AND I THINK PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RESOURCE INDUSTRIES ARE SHIFTING AS WELL, TO BECOME MORE REALISTIC. IF WE NO LONGER THINK OUR FORESTS AND MINES WILL AUTOMATICALLY MAKE US RICH, I THINK WE HAVE COME TO REALIZE THAT THEY MUST CONTINUE TO BE FUNDAMENTAL PARTS OF ANY PROSPEROUS FUTURE FOR CANADA.

I DO NOT BELIEVE WE HAVE BECOME CONTENT TO BE "MERE" HEWERS OF WOOD AND DRAWERS OF WATER. BUT I BELIEVE WE ARE RECOGNIZING THAT WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE MANAGERS OF RESOURCE INDUSTRIES IN THE WORLD, AND THAT WE CAN USE THESE OPPORTUNITIES TO BUILD EVEN BROADER OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIANS IN THE FUTURE.

I BELIEVE WE ARE BECOMING NEWLY CONFIDENT THAT WE CAN HAVE BOTH FORESTS AND FOREST INDUSTRIES--AS LONG AS WE MANAGE WELL. I AM CONFIDENT THAT IT IS NOT BEYOND OUR WIT AND OUR WISDOM TO HUSBAND OUR RESOURCES WHILE BENEFITING FROM THEM--TO RENEW OUR FORESTS, AS WELL AS TO HARVEST THEM, TO PRESERVE CLEAN WATER SUPPLIES WHILE USING THE WATER, TO ENJOY OUR FISHERY WHILE USING IT TO HELP FEED OURSELVES.

IN SHORT, I THINK WE ARE COMING TO BELIEVE THAT WE, AS A COMMUNITY, ARE CAPABLE OF MANAGING OUR RESOURCES.

I THINK THAT MANY IN FORESTRY AND OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROFESSIONS HAVE ALWAYS KNOWN AND BELIEVED THAT THESE THINGS COULD BE DONE, IF SOCIETY WOULD ONLY DEVOTE THE ATTENTION AND RESOURCES THAT WERE NEEDED.

WHAT IS HAPPENING, I THINK, IS THAT THE COMMUNITY IS CATCHING UP TO THESE PEOPLE IN ITS OWN PERCEPTIONS AND ITS OWN IDEAS OF WHAT IS IMPORTANT.

BUT WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT ALL? NOW THAT WE ARE COMING TO AGREE THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO MANAGE OUR RESOURCES TO MEET THE DUAL OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND OPTIMUM UTILIZATION, HOW WILL WE, AS A COMMUNITY, APPROACH THE TASK THAT LIES BEFORE US?

WELL, I THINK WE CAN DESCRIBE THE KIND OF APPROACH WE ARE STRIVING FOR IN ONTARIO IN THREE SIMPLE WORDS.

TWO OF THEM I HAVE SAID SEVERAL TIMES ALREADY TODAY: THEY ARE "CONSERVATION" AND "OPTIMIZATION". THEY ARE NOT DIFFICULT CONCEPTS, ALTHOUGH I THINK THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT DEAL OF CONFUSION ABOUT THEM IN RECENT YEARS, AND THEY ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO THE FORMS OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT THAT ARE EVOLVING IN ONTARIO TODAY.

BUT THERE IS A THIRD CONCEPT THAT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT. THAT IS THE CONCEPT OF "PARTNERSHIP".

I SAID THAT I WANTED TO TALK ABOUT WHAT COULD BE DESCRIBED AS THE "POLITICS" OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT--THE WAYS OUR COMMUNITY WORKS COLLECTIVELY TO HUSBAND AND TO BENEFIT FROM OUR RESOURCE WEALTH.



AND THAT CENTRAL CONCEPT OF PARTNERSHIP IS CHANGING THE BASIC NATURE OF THE KINDS OF POLITICS INVOLVED IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. IN THE PAST--AND SOMETIMES, IT IS TRUE, EVEN TODAY--THE POLITICS OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT HAVE BEEN ADVERSARIAL--THE PRESSURE POLITICS OF NARROW INTEREST GROUPS COMPETING, IN EFFECT, FOR CONTROL OF PUBLIC RESOURCES--WITHOUT OWNERSHIP OR RESPONSIBILITY.

THE POLITICAL PROCESSES INVOLVED HAVE BEEN CONTESTS, PITTING FOREST INDUSTRIES AGAINST ENVIRONMENTALISTS, ANGLERS AGAINST COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN, HUNTERS AGAINST TRAPPERS, MINERS AGAINST NATURALISTS, THE OWNERS OF FLOODPLAIN LANDS UPSTREAM ON RIVER SYSTEMS AGAINST THE OWNERS OF LAND FURTHER DOWNSTREAM WHO WILL CERTAINLY SUFFER IF THE FLOODPLAINS ARE LOST.

EACH GROUP HAS TENDED TO COME IN, ONE AT A TIME, TO TALK TO PEOPLE LIKE THE MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF ONTARIO AND TO DEMAND THAT THEIR INTERESTS BE PLACED AHEAD OF THOSE OF OTHER GROUPS. EACH GROUP HAS TENDED TO DO ITS LEVEL BEST TO RECRUIT ADVOCATES WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OR IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE.

AND WHEN PEOPLE LIKE THE MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF ONTARIO HAVE ASKED JUST HOW ALL THESE COMPETING CLAIMS ARE TO BE BALANCED, WE HAVE BEEN TOLD, IN EFFECT: "THAT'S YOUR PROBLEM. YOU'RE THE GOVERNMENT."

IN THIS PROCESS OF COMPETING AND UNCOMPROMISING INTEREST GROUPS, IT IS NOT SURPRISING IF OUR RECORDS OF WORKING WELL AND EFFECTIVELY TOGETHER ARE NOT AS GOOD AS WE MIGHT WISH THEM TO BE. IT IS NOT SURPRISING IF, IN THIS CLIMATE, IT HAS TAKEN US SOMEWHAT LONGER TO ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES THAN WE--LOOKING BACK OVER THE PAST NUMBER OF YEARS--MIGHT HAVE WISHED.

BECAUSE THE TRUTH IS THAT, IN ADDITION TO ADDRESSING THE SPECIFIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES THAT FACE US, WE HAVE HAD TO ADDRESS WHAT I FIRMLY BELIEVE TO HAVE BEEN AN UNHEALTHY SET OF POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS AND PROCESSES, AN UNDUELY COMPETITIVE SET OF RELATIONSHIPS AMONG GROUPS WITH NARROW VESTED INTERESTS.

BUT I BELIEVE THOSE PROCESSES ARE CHANGING NOW IN A VERY FUNDAMENTAL WAY. AND I BELIEVE THAT WHAT IS EMERGING IS A NEW SET OF RELATIONSHIPS THAT COULD VERY WELL BE DESCRIBED AS A PARTNERSHIP.

THAT PARTNERSHIP IS BASED ON A NUMBER OF CLEAR PRINCIPLES.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE IS A BROADENING RECOGNITION THAT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IS NOT AND CANNOT BE A CONTEST AMONG NARROW INTEREST GROUPS. INSTEAD, IT IS AND MUST BE A PROCESS OF BALANCING AND SHARING.

IT MUST BE A PROCESS THAT BALANCES PURE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS WITH REALISTIC ECONOMIC CONCERNS. IT MUST BE A PROCESS THAT BALANCES THE CLAIMS OF EVERY GROUP IN ONTARIO TO REASONABLE ACCESS TO OUR RESOURCES AND THE BENEFITS THAT ACCESS CAN PROVIDE. IT IS A PROCESS THAT STRIVES TO MINIMIZE CONFLICTS AMONG THE VARIOUS CLAIMS ON AND THE USES OF OUR RESOURCES--A PROCESS THAT STRIVES FOR BALANCE BETWEEN FOREST RENEWAL AND THE HARVESTING OF OUR FORESTS, BETWEEN RECREATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES OF OUR RESOURCES, BETWEEN THE PRESERVATION AND THE UTILIZATION OF OUR RESOURCE WEALTH.

MUCH OF THE DIFFICULTY HAS BEEN ONE OF MISUNDERSTANDING AND LACK OF KNOWLEDGE. A PARTICIPATIVE DEMOCRACY SUCH AS WE HAVE IN ONTARIO REQUIRES INFORMED OPINION. IN THE PAST, THE OPINIONS OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS HAVE NOT ALWAYS BEEN VERY WELL INFORMED.

THE SECOND PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THIS EMERGING PARTNERSHIP IS BASED IS THE PRINCIPLE OF MULTIPLE USE OF RESOURCES. WHERE THERE IS NO NECESSARY OR OVERWHELMING CONFLICT AMONG VARIOUS USES OF RESOURCES, THEN A WHOLE RANGE OF USES SHOULD BE ACCOMMODATED.

WE HAVE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MASSIVE NEW SYSTEM OF PROVINCIAL PARKS IN ONTARIO--INCLUDING THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF WILDERNESS PARKLAND THAT WE ARE RESERVING. THE PRIMARY RESOURCE USES IN THIS NEW PARK SYSTEM WILL BE RECREATIONAL. BUT WE WILL ALSO PERMIT MINING EXPLORATION AND, UNDER PROPER CONSTRAINTS, MINERAL PRODUCTION OVER MORE THAN 80 PER CENT OF THE NEW PARK LAND.

TO ACHIEVE THIS WE HAVE HAD TO MAKE SOME CHANGES IN THE MINING ACT TO CLARIFY THE RIGHTS OF OWNERS OF SURFACE RIGHTS. IN THE CASE OF THESE PARKS, THE OWNER IS THE PROVINCE.

WE WILL ALSO BE ENCOURAGING A RANGE OF TOURIST DEVELOPMENTS IN THESE PARKS, PERMITTING HUNTING AND FISHING IN MANY AREAS WHERE THESE USES DO NOT CONFLICT WITH THE BROAD RECREATIONAL AND PROTECTION OBJECTIVES OF THE PARK SYSTEM.

THAT PRINCIPLE OF MULTIPLE USE OF OUR RESOURCES IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE NEW POLITICS OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT THAT IS EMERGING IN ONTARIO. AN INCREASINGLY BROAD ACCEPTANCE OF THAT PRINCIPLE IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE NEW PARTNERSHIP WE ARE STRIVING TO BUILD.

THE THIRD PRINCIPLE IS SHARED RESPONSIBILITY: EACH GROUP IN ONTARIO THAT BENEFITS FROM OUR RESOURCE WEALTH HAS A PROPORTIONATE RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF OUR RESOURCES. AND THAT RESPONSIBILITY INCLUDES A FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, SINCE THE PLAIN FACT IS THAT GOVERNMENT SIMPLY DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO DO THE JOB ALONE.

THE CLEAREST AND MOST DRAMATIC EXPRESSION OF THAT PRINCIPLE OF SHARED RESPONSIBILITY CAN BE FOUND IN THE FORESTRY AREA--PARTICULARLY IN THE FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS WE ARE ENTERING INTO WITH THE INDUSTRY ACROSS ONTARIO.



I AM SURE YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS. WE HAVE SIGNED 17 OF THEM SO FAR, AND OUR OBJECTIVE IS THAT, BY THE EARLY 1990s, THE INDUSTRY ITSELF THROUGH THESE AGREEMENTS WILL BE CONDUCTING BETWEEN ONE-HALF AND THREE-QUARTERS OF ALL FOREST REGENERATION WORK IN THE PROVINCE.

THE PRACTICAL RESULT IS A DRAMATIC INCREASE IN THE RESOURCES BEING COMMITTED TO FOREST REGENERATION OVER PREVIOUS LEVELS.

AND--VERY IMPORTANTLY IN MY VIEW--THESE AGREEMENTS MAKE CLEAR THE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY THAT THE FOREST INDUSTRY, AS A MAJOR BENEFICIARY OF OUR FOREST RESOURCES--BEARS FOR THE HUSBANDING AND MANAGEMENT OF THAT RESOURCE.

AND THAT ITSELF--BECAUSE IT IS CLEARLY A FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF RESPONSIBILITY--CONTRIBUTES TO THE GROWTH OF THE BROADER UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ACHIEVING BALANCE IN OUR OVERALL APPROACHES TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO.

AT THE SAME TIME--AS ONE OTHER PART OF THIS MAJOR NEW EMPHASIS WE ARE PLACING ON FOREST REGENERATION IN ONTARIO--WE ARE WORKING WITH THE SMALL PRIVATE ENTREPRENEUR TO ENSURE ENHANCED SUPPLIES OF TREES TO SUPPORT REFORESTATION ACTIVITIES, USING CAPITAL GRANTS AND MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS TO HELP ESTABLISH PRIVATE CONTAINER STOCK PRODUCTION FACILITIES.

THESE PROGRAMS, WHICH ARE CREATING NEEDED JOBS IN COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT NORTHERN ONTARIO, HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT, OR BILD, WHICH IS THE CABINET COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF THE PROVINCE'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES.

AND WE'RE LOOKING LONG AND HARD AT THE POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT IN PRIVATE LAND FORESTRY. WE'VE PREPARED AND RELEASED A DISCUSSION PAPER. WE ALREADY HAVE A NETWORK OF PROGRAMS THAT HELP PRIVATE LANDOWNERS TO IMPROVE THEIR FORESTS--FROM PROVIDING SEEDLINGS TO GIVING TAX REDUCTIONS FOR PRIVATE FORESTS THAT QUALIFY AS "MANAGED FORESTS".

BUT 10 PER CENT OF ONTARIO'S TOTAL PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND--SOME 42,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES, WITH 60 PER CENT OF IT LOCATED IN THE NORTH--IS PRIVATELY-OWNED FOREST LAND, AND WE THINK IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THESE PRIVATE LANDOWNERS BECOME ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THIS PARTNERSHIP WE ARE BUILDING TO ENSURE THE FUTURE OF OUR FORESTS AND THE INDUSTRIAL AND RECREATIONAL BENEFITS WE GAIN FROM THOSE FORESTS.

So, we hope we can do more. And the landowners are receptive. Early last year our ministry held 17 open forums on private land forestry, and more than 1,500 people attended. The interest and the receptivity and the commitment to effective management of this resource is certainly out there, and we listened. Based on these public comments we will be preparing proposals for a new and better private land forestry policy for Ontario.

In partnership with the forest industry, we have established the Ontario Tree Improvement Council to be located at the University of Guelph. The council's founding meeting will be held in early November and its job will be to co-ordinate industry and government efforts to develop faster growing trees of better quality.

As you know, Ontario is already a leader in the production of fast-growing hybrid poplar, but we see that as only the beginning.

IN ALL OF THESE AREAS, WE ARE SIGNALLING CLEARLY THAT WE BELIEVE IT IS TIME THAT GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNITY SHARE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. WE ARE SAYING FRANKLY THAT THE JOB IS TOO BIG FOR GOVERNMENT TO DO ALONE, AND TOO IMPORTANT TO BE THE SUBJECT OF NARROW COMPETITION AMONG INTEREST GROUPS.

AND SO WE ARE WORKING WITH OTHERS IN VARIOUS FORMS OF PARTNERSHIPS TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR US TO ACHIEVE MORE.

WE ARE DOING THE SAME IN THE RESEARCH AREA. WE ARE IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING A THREE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN FOR FORESTRY, FISHERY, AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES. THE GOALS OF THIS PLAN INCLUDE DEVELOPING THE STRUCTURES THAT ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE TRANSFER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MORE BROADLY-BASED RESEARCH, WITH A GREATER ROLE BEING PLAYED BY UNIVERSITIES AND BY INDUSTRY.

AS YOU KNOW, OUR MINISTRY HAS ACHIEVED SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE IN MANY AREAS OF RESOURCE-RELATED RESEARCH. BUT IT IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR US TO FUNCTION AS THOUGH WE WERE AN ISLAND IN SCIENTIFIC TERMS. THE JOB IS JUST TOO BIG FOR US TO DO ALONE.

AND SO WE WILL BE LOOKING FOR NEW STRUCTURES, FOR BETTER WAYS TO MARSHAL TOTAL RESEARCH RESOURCES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY. WE WILL, OF COURSE, CONTINUE TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE--BUT THROUGH THE NEW INITIATIVES WE WILL BE UNDERTAKING, WE BELIEVE WE CAN MULTIPLY THE AMOUNT OF RESEARCH BEING DONE, AND THE IMPACTS THE RESULTING NEW KNOWLEDGE CAN HAVE. WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT THE FOREST INDUSTRY HAS TO BECOME A PARTNER IN THE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROCESSES.

AND THAT APPROACH IS FUNDAMENTAL TO WHAT I HAVE CALLED THE NEW POLITICS OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO.

I BELIEVE THAT, IN THE COMMUNITY, THERE IS A GROWING CONSENSUS IN THE WAY WE PERCEIVE OUR RESOURCES, AND A GROWING AGREEMENT ABOUT THE OBJECTIVES WE OUGHT TO SET FOR OUR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EFFORTS.

WE AGREE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSERVATION - OF ENSURING THAT OUR RESOURCE WEALTH IS WISELY HUSBANDED FOR OUR ENJOYMENT AND BENEFIT AND FOR THAT OF FUTURE GENERATIONS.



I BELIEVE WE ARE NEWLY AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE AND THE POTENTIAL OF OUR RESOURCE INDUSTRIES. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT RESOURCE INDUSTRIES, PROPERLY MANAGED, NEED NOT POLLUTE OUR ENVIRONMENT OR EXHAUST OUR RESOURCES. AND FAR FROM REPRESENTING AN INDUSTRIAL DEAD END, WE ARE COMING TO SEE THESE CRITICAL INDUSTRIES AS ENGINES THAT CAN HELP LEAD TO MORE BALANCED ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE FUTURE AS WE DEVELOP AND APPLY NEW TECHNOLOGIES--IN A NATURAL AND LOGICAL WAY--TO THESE INDUSTRIES WHERE WE ARE ALREADY STRONG.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO, AS PART OF ITS OVERALL BILD INITIATIVES AIMED AT HELPING OUR INDUSTRIES TO BECOME MORE COMPETITIVE, HAS ESTABLISHED A CENTRE FOR RESOURCE MACHINERY TECHNOLOGY AT SUDBURY. THROUGH THAT CENTRE, GOVERNMENT IS ASSISTING THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN ITS EFFORTS TO BECOME WORLD-COMPETITIVE IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURING OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY FORESTRY AND MINING EQUIPMENT. THAT--IN ITS TURN--WILL HELP OUR MINING AND FOREST INDUSTRIES TO COMPETE.

IN TOTAL, I THINK THE SIGNS ARE GOOD.

AGAIN, THROUGH A MAJOR PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENT, OUR FOREST INDUSTRIES WERE ABLE TO MAKE MASSIVE MODERNIZATION INVESTMENTS IN THE EARLY 80s - AND WILL AND MUST MAKE MORE. BUT THOSE INDUSTRIES ARE NOW HEALTHIER THAN THEY WERE.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO IS AT RECORD LEVELS TODAY.

AND AS THIS ECONOMIC PROGRESS IS BEING MADE, WE ARE ADDRESSING--REALISTICALLY AND, I SUPPOSE SOME WOULD SAY FINALLY--THE BASIC CHALLENGE OF REGENERATING OUR FORESTS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF A GROWING AND INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

IN THE PAST, CANADIANS HAD A "RESOURCE VISION"--A SET OF ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT OUR RESOURCES THAT WERE, PERHAPS, TOO SIMPLE AND TOO OPTIMISTIC. WHAT WE ARE DOING NOW, I BELIEVE, IS BUILDING A NEW "RESOURCE VISION"--A VISION OF A FUTURE IN WHICH WE RESPECT, PRESERVE, ENJOY, AND OPTIMIZE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES TO BENEFIT OURSELVES AND THOSE WHO WILL LIVE HERE ONCE WE HAVE GONE.

FOR US . . . AND FOR YOU . . . I THINK IT WILL BE A CREATIVE, CHALLENGING AND EXCITING NEXT FEW YEARS AS WE EACH ACCEPT OUR SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE THAT NEW VISION COME TRUE.

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File

REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL CONVENTION

AT THE

SHERATON CASWELL INN, SUDBURY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1983

9:15 A.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



YOU KNOW, AS I WAS PREPARING TO COME AND TALK TO YOU TODAY, I LOOKED OVER THE PROGRAM FOR THIS CONVENTION, AND I NOTICED THAT YOU WERE BEING ADDRESSED BY ALMOST ENOUGH MINISTERS OF THE ONTARIO CABINET TO FORM A QUORUM FOR A FULL CABINET MEETING.

MYSELF. THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND RECREATION, REUBEN BAETZ. MY FRIEND LEO BERNIER, THE MINISTER OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS. AND THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER, LARRY GROSSMAN.

I CAN'T THINK OF ANY CLEARER EVIDENCE OF THE IMPORTANCE OUR GOVERNMENT PLACES ON THIS ORGANIZATION, AND ON THE TOURIST INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN ONTARIO. I CAN'T THINK OF ANY CLEARER EVIDENCE OF THE PROGRESS YOU HAVE MADE IN YOUR EFFORTS TO MAKE SURE THAT GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDS THE KINDS OF ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT FACE YOUR MEMBERS, YOUR REGION AND YOUR INDUSTRY.



IN THE NEXT FEW MOMENTS, I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT SOME OF THE THINGS THAT WE IN THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES ARE TRYING TO ACHIEVE IN ONTARIO TODAY. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT THE KINDS OF CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS WE ARE TRYING TO BUILD -- AND TO ENCOURAGE -- AMONG ALL THOSE GROUPS IN ONTARIO THAT SHARE IN THE BENEFITS OF AND THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR NATURAL RESOURCE HERITAGE.

I WOULD LIKE TO START BY SKETCHING OUT BRIEFLY FOR YOU SOME OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES THAT LIE BEHIND OUR NEW APPROACH TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. THIS APPROACH IS TIED TO WHAT I SEE AS A NEW ERA OF SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO.

THEN I WOULD LIKE TO TALK SPECIFICALLY ABOUT SOME OF THE RESPONSES OUR MINISTRY IS ALREADY IN THE PROCESS OF MAKING TO YOUR SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE IN RECENT MONTHS. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO DISCUSS SOME OF THE STEPS THAT -- WORKING TOGETHER -- WE SHOULD CONSIDER IN THE MONTHS AND YEARS AHEAD.

LET'S START WITH THE BASIC PRINCIPLES.

I THINK WE CAN SUMMARIZE THEM REASONABLY BRIEFLY,  
AS FOLLOWS:

● RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IS A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY;  
IT IS NOT THE EXCLUSIVE CONCERN OR PROPERTY OF  
GOVERNMENT. HOWEVER, GOVERNMENT -- THROUGH THE  
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES -- HAS THE ULTIMATE  
RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENSURING THAT RESOURCES ARE  
BOTH WISELY USED TODAY AND HUSBANDED FOR THE  
FUTURE.

● THE PROCESS OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION CANNOT BE  
PERMITTED TO BE, OR TO BECOME, A COMPETITION FOR  
CONTROL OR OWNERSHIP OF RESOURCES AMONG COMPETING  
RESOURCE USES OR USERS. IT MUST BE -- AND BE SEEN  
TO BE -- A PROCESS OF BALANCING AND SHARING  
RESOURCES. WE MUST OPTIMIZE THE BENEFITS WE CAN  
DRAW FROM THEM ON THE SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM, YET  
PRESERVE THEM FOR THE LONGER TERM. OUR WATCH  
WORDS MUST BE "MULTIPLE USE" OF RESOURCES.

● THE RESPONSIBILITY -- AND THE COSTS -- OF  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND RENEWAL SHOULD BE BORNE BY  
THOSE WHO BENEFIT FROM THE RESOURCES. THOSE WHO  
BENEFIT MOST AND MOST DIRECTLY SHOULD PARTICIPATE  
PROPORTIONATELY IN THAT RESPONSIBILITY AND IN  
THOSE COSTS.

● OUR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES, AND THE DIALOGUE THAT WE SHARE ABOUT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, MUST FOCUS AS FRANKLY AND IN AS BALANCED A WAY AS POSSIBLE ON THE REAL LONG-TERM CHALLENGES THAT FACE US AS RESOURCE MANAGERS.

I DON'T BELIEVE THERE IS ANYTHING PARTICULARLY REVOLUTIONARY OR NEW ABOUT THOSE PRINCIPLES. BUT HAVING SAID THAT, I SHOULD ALSO SAY THAT I DO NOT BELIEVE THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN CLEARLY REFLECTED IN THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OUR MINISTRY AND THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS WHO SPEAK FOR DIFFERENT GROUPS OR RESOURCE USERS.

WE HAVE BEEN TALKING ABOUT A PARTNERSHIP, IN WHICH ALL OF THE GROUPS WHO HAVE DIRECT INTERESTS IN OUR RESOURCES PARTICIPATE WITH US IN DEFINING DESIRABLE POLICIES, AND IN BALANCING VARIOUS CLAIMS.

WE HAVE SAID THAT FOREST PRODUCTS COMPANIES MUST PARTICIPATE IN THE RENEWAL OF OUR FORESTS, AND MUST FIND WAYS TO OPERATE THEIR BUSINESSES THAT WILL LESSEN CONFLICTS WITH OTHER RESOURCE USES. THROUGH THE FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS AND THE STRATEGIC LAND USE GUIDELINES, THE INDUSTRY IS MOVING TO ACCEPT THOSE RESPONSIBILITIES.

WE HAVE ASKED COMMUNITY MEMBERS FOR THEIR HELP IN MANAGING THE FISHERY. THROUGH THE COMMUNITY FISHERIES INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM, ANGLERS AND HUNTERS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO ARE DONATING THEIR OWN TIME AND FUNDING TO HELP US WITH FISHERY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.

I BELIEVE THAT, OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS, WE HAVE LAID THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A BROADER AND MORE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP WITH YOUR MEMBERS AS WELL.

THE CROWN LAND RECREATION POLICIES THAT WE HAVE ALREADY ANNOUNCED REFLECT CONCERNS YOU HAVE VOICED IN A VERY CLEAR AND DIRECT WAY.

WE HAVE INTRODUCED A NON-RESIDENT ANGLING FEE STRUCTURE THAT WILL ENSURE THAT VISITING SPORTS FISHERMEN WILL CONTRIBUTE SOMEWHAT MORE REALISTICALLY TO THE COSTS OF MAINTAINING OUR FISHERY. THIS NEW FEE STRUCTURE ALSO OFFERS REASONABLE FLEXIBILITY IN THE CHOICES OPEN TO VISITORS. FOR INSTANCE, THE NEW 21-DAY LICENCE WILL MEET THE NEEDS OF ALMOST TWO-THIRDS OF THE NON-CANADIAN ANGLERS WHO VISIT ONTARIO. AND THE FAMILY ANGLING LICENCE WILL BE WELCOMED BY THOSE PLANNING A FAMILY VACATION IN OUR PROVINCE.

ONTARIO OFFERS SOME OF THE BEST FISHING IN THE WORLD. IT'S WORTH PROTECTING AND THE FEES WE CHARGE GIVE NON-RESIDENTS A FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP US PRESERVE IT FOR OURSELVES -- AND FOR THEM.

AFTER ALL, WE ALREADY SPEND ABOUT \$38 IN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL TAX MONEY FOR EVERY RESIDENT FAMILY THAT FISHES IN ONTARIO.

I KNOW I CAN DEPEND ON NOTO MEMBERS TO HELP MY MINISTRY GET THAT MESSAGE AND THE DETAILS OF THE NEW LICENCES ACROSS TO OUR VISITORS.



CERTAINLY, THE MINISTRY WILL BE WORKING HARD TO EXPLAIN THE LICENCE CHANGES AND WHY THEY WERE INTRODUCED. BESIDES NEWS RELEASES AND FEATURE ARTICLES FOR MAJOR U.S. SPORTS AND RECREATION MEDIA, WE ARE PLACING ADS IN SELECT U.S. MAGAZINES. OUR CONSERVATION OFFICERS WILL BE GIVEN BRIEFING PACKAGES WITH ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS THAT MAY BE ASKED BY VISITORS. POSTERS AND BROCHURES ADVERTISING THE CHANGES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT ONTARIO IN OUTLETS SUCH AS BREWERS' RETAIL STORES, LICENCE ISSUERS' OFFICES AND TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRES.

THE CHANGES WILL ALSO BE EXPLAINED IN THE NEW FISHING REGULATIONS SUMMARY. MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND RECREATION STAFF WILL ALSO BE SPREADING THE WORD AT BORDER CROSSINGS AND IN MAJOR U.S. CENTRES. THE MINISTRY OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS WILL HELP PUBLICIZE THE CHANGES THROUGH THEIR OFFICES AND AT SPECIAL EVENTS.

THERE WILL ALSO BE A MAJOR EFFORT TO INCLUDE DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE NEW POLICIES IN EXHIBITS FOR THE 1984 SPORTSMEN'S SHOW CIRCUIT IN TORONTO, AND MAJOR U.S. CITIES, SUCH AS CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS AND MILWAUKEE.

THOSE EFFORTS ARE IMPORTANT. BUT WHAT'S MORE IMPORTANT WILL BE WHAT NOTO PEOPLE SAY WHEN THE CONVERSATION AT THE LODGE OR OUT ON THE WATER TURNS TO THE NEW REGULATIONS. YOUR HELP THEN IS WHAT WILL REALLY COUNT.

WE HAVE RESPONDED TO YOUR EXPRESSED CONCERNS ABOUT MOOSE HUNTING--ALLOCATING 3,134 MOOSE LICENCES TO TOURIST OUTFITTERS THROUGH YOUR SELF-ALLOCATION BOARD. IN GENERAL, THOSE ARRANGEMENTS ARE WORKING WELL FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW, BUT WE ARE PREPARED TO DISCUSS ADDITIONAL CHANGES OR IMPROVEMENTS WITH YOU.

BUT WHILE I SAY THEY ARE WORKING WELL IN GENERAL, I WOULD BE LESS THAN FRANK IF I DID NOT ALSO SAY THAT I AM CONCERNED THAT THERE ARE SOME ABUSES IN THIS ALLOCATION PROCESS. I UNDERSTAND THAT SOME LICENCES ARE BEING SOLD TO PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT REGISTERED GUESTS. IF THESE ABUSES PERSIST OR BEGIN TO OCCUR MORE WIDELY, THEY WILL PLACE IN JEOPARDY NOT ONLY THE MOOSE PROGRAM, BUT ALSO THE OPTION OF COMPARABLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR BEAR HUNTERS.

I AM INTERESTED IN HOW YOU PLAN TO DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS AND ALSO IN HOW WE CAN HELP YOU.

YOU KNOW OF THE APPROACHES WE ARE EVALUATING IN THE USE OF CROWN LAND IN A STUDY AREA THAT INCLUDES OUR ENTIRE NORTHWESTERN REGION AND ATIKOKAN DISTRICT. WE ARE REQUIRING THAT ALL DEER AND BEAR HUNTERS FROM OUTSIDE ONTARIO STAY AT LICENSED TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS OR EMPLOY AN ONTARIO GUIDE IN THIS AREA -- EXCEPT FOR THOSE WHO OWN LAND IN ONTARIO OR WHO ARE HUNTING WITH MEMBERS OF THEIR IMMEDIATE FAMILY.

WE ARE EVALUATING THE SUCCESS OF THIS APPROACH NOW, AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO OVER THE NEXT COUPLE OF YEARS. WE WILL ASK FOR YOUR REACTION AND ADVICE AS WE GO THROUGH THE PROCESS OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING THESE POLICIES.

AS YOU KNOW, WE ARE ABOUT TO ANNOUNCE A SYSTEM OF CROWN LAND CAMPING PERMITS FOR NON-RESIDENTS. GUESTS OF OUTFITTERS COULD BE EXEMPT FROM THE REQUIREMENT TO BUY SUCH PERMITS. WE ARE CONSIDERING RESERVING A CERTAIN PROPORTION OF CROWN LAND FOR CANADIAN CAMPING ONLY, SINCE THERE IS PRESSURE ON THIS RESOURCE IN MANY OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE CAMPING AREAS OF ONTARIO.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEE STRUCTURE RELATING TO CROWN LAND CAMPING WILL OPEN OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADDITIONAL PRIVATE CAMPGROUNDS THAT CAN BE OPERATED BY NORTHERNERS, WHILE PERMITTING US TO REGULATE THE BUILD UP OF CAMPERS.

WE ALSO WANT TO ENCOURAGE U.S. RESIDENTS USING BORDER WATER AREAS OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TO STAY IN ONTARIO WHEN THEY ARE FISHING HERE. SO, BEGINNING MAY 19, WE WILL CHARGE NON-CANADIANS FOR A PERMIT TO FISH IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO ADJACENT TO THE U.S. BORDER, UNLESS THY HAVE AN ONTARIO BASE OF OPERATIONS. THIS AREA INCLUDES SUCH POPULAR FISHING SPOTS AS LAKE OF THE WOODS AND RAINY RIVER. THE PERMIT IS IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL NON-RESIDENT ANGLING LICENCE.

AT SOME DATE, WE WILL RESTRICT THE NUMBER OF PERMITS TO PROTECT THIS RESOURCE IN THE ABSENCE OF MINNESOTA REGULATIONS. WE HAVE BEEN VERY CAREFUL TO EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR THIS ACTION TO THE AUTHORITIES AND USER GROUPS IN MINNESOTA. THEY VIEW IT AS A REASONABLE ACTION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO OUR JOINT ABILITY TO MANAGE AND CONSERVE THE FISHERY RESOURCE IN THESE WATERS.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO DEPENDS ON THESE WATERS. THE BORDER WATER FISHING PERMIT SYSTEM WILL MEAN THAT VISITORS WILL BE ABLE TO HELP US MAINTAIN THE RESOURCES. WE BELIEVE THAT IS FAIR, AND THAT IT WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE VAST MAJORITY OF OUR VISITORS. ALSO, AS A RESULT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS NEW USER FEE, IT IS HIGHLY LIKELY MORE NON-RESIDENTS WILL DECIDE TO FISH IN THESE WATERS FROM AN ONTARIO BASE OF OPERATION RATHER THAN ONE IN MINNESOTA. THIS WILL MEAN MORE ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO ONTARIO.



AS I AM SURE YOU KNOW, WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE BEAR POLICY IN PLACE PROVINCEWIDE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. HOWEVER, THERE ARE A GREAT MANY POINTS OF VIEW WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED, AND BECAUSE OF THIS, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT A PROVINCEWIDE BEAR POLICY CAN BE IN PLACE BEFORE NEXT FALL.

THE PRINCIPLES I SPOKE OF EARLIER ARE REFLECTED CLEARLY, I THINK, IN ALL THESE INITIATIVES. I THINK MOST OF YOUR MEMBERS WOULD AGREE THAT WE HAVE MADE A GOOD START IN WHAT WE HOPE CAN BECOME A BROADER AND MORE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ONTARIO'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

BUT IT'S ONLY A START. THERE'S A LOT MORE WE CAN DO -- TOGETHER.

ONE INVOLVES THE STOCKING OF PICKEREL IN WATERS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO, ESPECIALLY IN THE NORTH.

YOU HAVE, FOR SOME TIME, BEEN ASKING FOR MORE PICKEREL STOCKING. BUT THE PLAIN FACT IS THAT WE JUST DON'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO MEET YOUR REQUESTS.

I HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED OUR COMMUNITY FISHERIES INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM.

IN MOST CASES, THE MINISTRY CONTRIBUTES MATERIALS AND EXPERT ADVISE FOR THIS PROGRAM. THE CLUBS AND OTHER CITIZEN GROUPS PROVIDE VOLUNTEER HELP AND EQUIPMENT.

WE HAVE FOUND THAT SPORTSMEN ARE DELIGHTED TO CONTRIBUTE IN THIS WAY. THEY SEE CLEARLY THAT THEY BENEFIT DIRECTLY FROM IMPROVEMENT IN THE FISHERY AND LEARN SOME OF THE COMPLEXITIES INVOLVED IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

WHY COULD WE NOT WORK OUT SIMILAR CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH YOUR MEMBERS TO INCREASE PICKEREL STOCKS? WE CAN PROVIDE THE EXPERTISE AND A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL HELP; YOU CAN SHARE THE COST -- AND REAP SOME OF THE BENEFITS.

I WOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO WORK OUT CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH YOUR MEMBERS TO INCREASE OUR PICKEREL STOCKING EFFORTS. WE HAVE ALREADY BEGUN THIS WITH A COMMUNITY FISHERIES INVOLVEMENT PROJECT INVOLVING THE LORING-RESTOULE VACATIONLAND GROUP OF TOURIST CAMP OPERATIONS. THIS GROUP IS DEVELOPING AND MANAGING THREE TO FOUR PONDS IN THE PARRY SOUND DISTRICT WHERE THEY EXPECT TO RAISE 100,000 FINGERLINGS TO STOCK IN THE PICKEREL RIVER.

I URGE YOU TO CONSIDER TAKING PART IN SUCH INITIATIVES -- AFTER ALL, YOU BENEFIT IF PICKEREL FISHING IN ONTARIO IS IMPROVED.

WE ARE ALSO PROCEEDING WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF HATCHERY FACILITIES IN NORTH BAY, HARWOOD NEAR RICE LAKE, BLUE JAY CREEK ON MANITOULIN ISLAND, AND THE LAKE SIMCOE AREA. WE ARE DEVELOPING GOVERNMENT PICKEREL FACILITIES IN EASTERN AND NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO AND IN THE LAKE NIPISSING AREA.

AND WE ARE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THREE MAJOR STOCKING PROJECTS IN 1984-85 INCLUDING INCREASED STOCKING IN THE MOON RIVER IN PARRY SOUND DISTRICT AND STOCKING IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

I HOPE YOU WILL THINK ABOUT IT. I HOPE THAT OVER THE NEXT NUMBER OF WEEKS OR MONTHS, WE CAN SIT DOWN TOGETHER AND DECIDE HOW SUCH A JOINT PROGRAM CAN WORK MOST EFFECTIVELY.

AND I HOPE THAT, INCREASINGLY, ALL OF US WHO SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR AND THE BENEFITS FROM ONTARIO'S NATURAL RESOURCES CAN DEVELOP PATTERNS OF WORKING TOGETHER, OF LOOKING FOR OPPORTUNITIES FOR EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION.

THROUGH OUR LAND USE GUIDELINES, WE HAVE ESTABLISHED THE BASIC FRAMEWORK FOR GREATER CO-OPERATION AND MORE CAREFUL BALANCING OF THE VARIOUS CLAIMS THAT EXIST ON OUR RESOURCES.

THE LAND USE GUIDELINES INCLUDE A WIDE RANGE OF PROVISIONS DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE CONFLICTS AMONG VARIOUS RESOURCE USES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE GUIDELINES MAKE CLEAR THE LIMITATIONS ON THE RIGHT OF THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY TO INSTALL ACCESS ROADS. SIMILARLY, SUCH GUIDELINES RESTRICT OR MODIFY LOGGING PRACTICES ADJACENT TO WATERWAYS. THEY PERMIT A WIDE RANGE OF TOURIST-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN PARKS, INCLUDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL TOURIST OPERATIONS WHERE IT IS ENVIRONMENTALLY APPROPRIATE. THEY RESERVE AN ADDITIONAL 250 LAKES FOR TOURISM USE.

IN THIS, AS IN THE OTHER INITIATIVES I HAVE DISCUSSED TODAY, I BELIEVE THAT WE HAVE BEEN RESPONSIVE TO YOUR CONCERNS. AND WE INTEND TO CONTINUE TO BE RESPONSIVE, WITHIN THOSE BASIC PRINCIPLES I DESCRIBED AS I BEGAN.

AT THE SAME TIME WE -- AND YOU -- MUST FACE SOME BASIC POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL REALITIES. WE CANNOT GRANT CONCESSIONS TO ONE GROUP OF RESOURCE USERS AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER GROUPS. WE CANNOT FURTHER THE TOURIST INDUSTRY TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE OTHER CRITICAL RESOURCE INDUSTRIES OF ONTARIO.



AND RECOGNIZING THOSE FACTS MUST FORM A  
FUNDAMENTAL PART IN THIS PARTNERSHIP I HOPE WE CAN  
ACHIEVE.

WE HAVE MADE SOME GOOD BEGINNINGS. TODAY IN  
ONTARIO, THE INTERESTS OF RECREATION AND TOURISM  
ARE FULLY REPRESENTED AND CONSIDERED IN ALL OF OUR  
RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS.

THE CHALLENGE FOR ALL OF US NOW IS TO TAKE THE  
NEXT CONSTRUCTIVE STEPS TOWARD GENUINE SHARED  
RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NATURAL RESOURCE HERITAGE  
OF THIS PROVINCE -- FOR OUR OWN BENEFIT, AND THAT  
OF FUTURE GENERATIONS.



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PRINTED  
In Canada

REMARKS BY  
THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
  
TO THE  
  
ONTARIO FEDERATION OF ANGLERS AND HUNTERS

AT THE  
HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, WINDSOR

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1984  
9:15 A.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY





IN THE NEXT FEW MOMENTS, I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THREE SEPARATE BUT CLOSELY RELATED SUBJECTS.

THE FIRST IS REALLY A LIST OF THINGS WE HAVE ACHIEVED TOGETHER OVER THESE PAST MONTHS. WHEN I SAY WE, I MEAN THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ANGLERS AND HUNTERS IN ONTARIO.

WE HAVE A LONG LIST OF ACHIEVEMENTS. IT TOUCHES ON A WIDE NUMBER OF AREAS. WE ALL HAVE A RIGHT TO BE PROUD OF THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO TALK ABOUT HOW WE WERE ABLE TO ASSEMBLE THAT IMPRESSIVE LIST OF ACHIEVEMENTS. HOW WE DEVELOPED NEW PATTERNS OF CONSULTATION AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY.



THEN I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT THE FUTURE. WHERE WE GO FROM HERE. FOR THERE IS ONE THING WE ALL KNOW -- THAT THE JOB IS NOT OVER YET, NOT BY A LONG SHOT.

LET'S START WITH OUR LIST OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

YOU KNOW, IT'S COMMON PRACTICE IN GOVERNMENT TO EQUIP THE MINISTER WITH A LIST OF POSITIVE INITIATIVES WHENEVER HE HAS TO GO OUT AND SPEAK TO A GROUP. IT'S USUALLY A LIST OF THINGS THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE THAT WILL PLEASE THAT PARTICULAR GROUP.

NORMALLY, SINCE OURS IS A VERY RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT, IT'S EASY TO FIND ENOUGH EXAMPLES TO FILL OUT A SPEECH.

BUT I CONFESS THAT AS I WAS PREPARING TO COME AND TALK TO YOU TODAY, I RAN INTO A REAL PROBLEM. I LOOKED AT SOME OF THE CONCERNS MANY OF YOU HAD A FEW YEARS AGO. THEN I LOOKED AT WHAT WE HAVE DONE TO ADDRESS THESE CONCERNS. I WOUND UP WITH A LIST SO LONG THAT I COULD TALK FOR TWO-AND-A-HALF HOURS -- AND STILL NOT COVER IT ALL.

SO, MAKE YOURSELVES COMFORTABLE -- WE MAY BE HERE FOR A WHILE.

ACTUALLY, I DECIDED NOT TO TRY TO TALK ABOUT EVERY ACHIEVEMENT IN DETAIL. INSTEAD, WE'VE PREPARED A LIST OF THEM THAT I WILL LEAVE WITH YOU. I HOPE YOU WILL TAKE A FEW MINUTES TO LOOK AT IT, AND TO PUT IT BEFORE YOUR CLUBS WHEN YOU GET BACK HOME.

BUT LET ME GIVE YOU A QUICK SUMMARY.

IN FISHERIES, OUR LIST INCLUDES THE COMMUNITY FISHERIES INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM, NEW STOCKING PROGRAMS FOR SPLAKE, LAKE TROUT, BROWN TROUT, SALMON AND OTHERS. IT INCLUDES THE NEW PICKEREL CULTURE PROGRAMS WE'VE STARTED. IT INCLUDES IMPROVEMENTS, EXPANSIONS AND RENOVATIONS OF FISH CULTURE STATIONS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE. IT INCLUDES A STRATEGY OF MODERNIZING THE COMMERCIAL FISHERY TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT ONTARIO'S FISHERY FOR ALL USERS.

THE WILDLIFE LIST OF ACHIEVEMENTS INCLUDES OUR DEER AND MOOSE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS, TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE BEAR MANAGEMENT PROGRAM STARTING THIS FALL. IT INCLUDES SPECIAL MEASURES FOR CONSERVATION OF THE BLACK DUCK POPULATION AND FOR THE RE-INTRODUCTION OF WILD TURKEYS TO ONTARIO.

IT INCLUDES AN AGREEMENT WITH DUCKS UNLIMITED THAT WILL SEE THAT ORGANIZATION INVESTING SOME \$15-MILLION IN WETLANDS MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO. IT INCLUDES HUNTER EDUCATION AND CONSERVATION FUND INITIATIVES -- BOTH CO-OPERATIVE VENTURES INVOLVING YOUR FEDERATION AND THE MINISTRY.

OUR LIST WOULD BE INCOMPLETE IF IT FAILED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE ROLE OF OUR LAND USE GUIDELINES IN IDENTIFYING WAYS TO SHARE OUR RESOURCES MORE FAIRLY. WE'VE INCLUDED HUNTING AS A LEGITIMATE AND ACCEPTED USE IN MANY OF THE NEW PARKS WE'VE CREATED, AND FISHING IN ALL OF THEM.

I COULD GO ON AND ON. I COULD TALK ABOUT EVERYTHING FROM DEER FEEDING TO SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT.

I THINK IT WOULD BE FAIR TO SAY THAT THE MINISTRY HAS RESPONDED IN SOME WAY TO VIRTUALLY EVERY CONCERN YOU HAVE RAISED IN THE LAST FEW YEARS. AND IN MANY CASES, WE'VE ASKED YOU TO HELP US -- AND YOU HAVE.

THE NEXT STEP WILL BE TO BROADEN THAT PATTERN OF CO-OPERATION, TO INCLUDE OTHER RESOURCE USERS. THEY ALSO HAVE A LEGITIMATE CLAIM ON OUR RESOURCES. THEY ALSO SHOULD JOIN IN THE BROADER SHARING OF RESPONSIBILITY.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WORKS ONLY IF EVERYONE PARTICIPATES. AFTER ALL, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MEANS FINDING FAIR AND EQUITABLE WAYS TO RESOLVE RESOURCE ALLOCATION ISSUES.

WE SIMPLY CANNOT AFFORD TO SHY AWAY FROM TOUGH ISSUES. AS LONG AS WE'RE PLANTING TREES OR STOCKING FISH, OUR JOB IS EASY. NO ONE IS OPPOSED.

BUT THINGS GET TOUGHER WHEN WE TRY TO ANSWER THE HARD QUESTIONS -- THE ALLOCATION QUESTIONS, THE RESPONSIBILITY QUESTIONS.

I HOPE THAT OUR RELATIONSHIP -- AND OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPORTANCE OF SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR RESOURCES -- HAS MATURED ENOUGH THAT WE CAN BEGIN TO WRESTLE MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH SOME OF THESE TOUGH QUESTIONS.

THE RECENT CHANGES I ANNOUNCED TO ONTARIO'S COMMERCIAL FISHERY ARE AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THIS SHARED RESPONSIBILITY.

THEY INCLUDE NEW QUOTAS AND CONTROLS -- CONTROLS AIMED AT LIMITING THE IMPACT OF INCIDENTAL CATCH ON THE SPORT FISHERY. THEY ALSO INCLUDE MORE EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT.

BUT THE CHANGES ARE NOT DESIGNED TO PUT COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN OUT OF BUSINESS. THEY ARE DESIGNED TO HELP COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN PROSPER, WITHOUT UNDUE IMPACT ON THE SPORT FISHERY.

COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN HAVE HAD TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE SPORT FISHERY IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO ONTARIO. THEY HAVE HAD TO SETTLE FOR SOME THINGS THEY DIDN'T MUCH LIKE.

AND I SAY VERY FRANKLY TO YOU, THAT I WOULD BE SURPRISED IF YOU WERE TOALLY SATISFIED WITH THE OUTCOME. BUT YOU MUST REMEMBER, AS THE COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN MUST REMEMBER, THAT YOU ARE SHARING ONE RESOURCE.

I THINK WE HAVE CREATED A FAIR AND SENSIBLE PROGRAM. I THINK IT WILL LEAD TO A HEALTHIER COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY. AND I THINK IT WILL LEAD TO AN IMPROVED SPORT FISHERY.

THE POINT HERE IS THAT I THINK WE ARE TURNING "WIN-LOSE" SITUATIONS INTO "WIN-WIN" SITUATIONS. GROUPS THAT USED TO COMPETE ARE BEGINNING TO SEE THAT THEY SHARE AN OVER-RIDING INTEREST IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE RESOURCE.



SUCH AN ATTITUDE INVOLVES MORE THAN THE VARIOUS RESOURCE USERS WHO LIVE IN ONTARIO. THAT'S WHY I RECENTLY ANNOUNCED A NUMBER OF CHANGES TO NON-RESIDENT FISHING AND HUNTING REGULATIONS -- TO INCLUDE VISITORS IN OUR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EQUATION.

BASICALLY, WE ARE ASKING VISITORS -- ESPECIALLY THOSE FROM THE UNITED STATES -- TO BREAK SOME OLD HABITS. WE ARE ASKING THEM TO LOOK AT THE RESOURCES JUST NORTH OF THEIR BORDER IN A COMPLETELY NEW WAY.

INITIALLY, I WAS DISAPPOINTED WITH THE RESPONSE. AMERICAN WRITERS PORTRAYED US AS ANTI-AMERICAN. AMERICAN HUNTERS AND FISHERMAN PROTESTED WHAT THEY VIEWED AS EXCESSIVE PENALTIES.

SO WE LAUNCHED A PUBLIC RELATIONS CAMPAIGN. I MET WITH STATE LEGISLATORS, I TALKED TO U.S. REPORTERS. MINISTRY STAFF ATTENDED SPORTS SHOWS IN BORDER STATES, WE PASSED OUT BROCHURES AND FACT SHEETS.

THE RESPONSE WAS FANTASTIC. WE DISCOVERED THAT, IN MOST CASES, THE ANTAGONISM WAS BASED ON MISINFORMATION.

WE TOLD THEM HOW MUCH ONTARIO TAXPAYERS INVEST IN MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING OUR FISHERY. WE TOLD THEM THAT NON-RESIDENT ANGLING LICENCES BROUGHT IN \$7.6-MILLION LAST YEAR. AND THAT ONTARIO TAXPAYERS CONTRIBUTED \$40-MILLION.

THIS MEANS THAT EVERY ONTARIO HOUSEHOLD WITH AT LEAST ONE SPORT FISHERMEN CONTRIBUTES \$38 TOWARD ONTARIO FISHERIES ANNUALLY. AND WE ARE ASKING NON-RESIDENT FISHERMEN TO PAY \$30 FOR A SEASONAL LICENCE, \$40 FOR A FAMILY LICENCE.

WE POINTED OUT THAT A TICKET TO A DETROIT LIONS GAME COSTS \$20 TO \$30. THAT A DECENT MEAL IN A RESTAURANT COSTS \$20.

AMERICANS LIKE TO FISH IN ONTARIO, FOR GOOD REASON. WE HAVE EXCELLENT FISHING OPPORTUNITIES -- A WIDE VARIETY OF SPECIES IN A FANTASTIC SETTING.

AND, I SAY TO OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS, IT IS GOING TO GET BETTER.

WE ARE DEDICATED TO IMPROVING, AS WELL AS CONSERVING, OUR VALUABLE FISHERIES. WE ARE EXPANDING OUR HATCHERY SYSTEM. THIS INCLUDES DEVELOPING HATCHERY FACILITIES IN NORTH BAY, NEAR RICE LAKE, ON MANITOULIN ISLAND, AND IN THE LAKE SIMCOE AREA.

WE ARE ACCELERATING STOCKING. WE WILL DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF FISH STOCKED IN INLAND LAKES IN EASTERN ONTARIO. WE WILL INCREASE LAKE TROUT STOCKING IN ALGONQUIN REGION. WE WILL STOCK 200,000 PICKEREL FINGERLINGS IN EASTERN ONTARIO EACH YEAR FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. WE WILL INCREASE PICKEREL STOCKING IN THE MOON RIVER, AND STOCK PICKEREL IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO AND ALGONQUIN REGION.

AND -- TOGETHER WITH ONTARIO RESIDENTS -- WE ARE IMPROVING FISH HABITAT. WE ARE VIEWING EACH AND EVERY RIVER, STREAM AND LAKE IN OUR PROVINCE AS A VALUABLE RESOURCE THAT NEEDS SPECIAL ATTENTION, SPECIAL CONSIDERATION. THIS IS SURE TO RESULT IN BETTER FISHING.

STATISTICS PROVE THAT OUR AMERICAN NEIGHBORS ARE COMING TO ONTARIO IN GREAT NUMBER, SO THEY WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS WORK. IN 1982, A CREEL CENSUS FOUND THAT ABOUT 90 PER CENT OF THE ANGLERS IN THE WESTERN BASIN OF LAKE ERIE WERE NON-RESIDENTS. A 1981 CREEL CENSUS FOUND THAT ALMOST HALF OF THE ANGLERS ON THE ONTARIO SIDE OF LAKE ST. CLAIR WERE NON-RESIDENTS.

I THINK IT IS FAIR THAT WE ASK FOR A REASONABLE RETURN ON OUR RESOURCE, ON OUR INVESTMENT. AND -- MORE AND MORE -- I THINK OUR NEIGHBORS SOUTH OF THE BORDER ARE AGREEING. OR SHOULD I SAY NORTH OF THE BORDER, SINCE WE'RE IN WINDSOR TODAY.

WHAT WE ARE DOING IS MOVING CLOSER AND CLOSER TO A TRUE RESOURCE PARTNERSHIP. ONE THAT INVOLVES ALL RESOURCE USERS, BOTH RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT -- IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE PROTECTION.

THE TRADITION OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS ENJOYING THE WILDERNESS ALONG OUR COMMON BORDER IS A LONG AND HAPPY ONE. IT IS ONE THAT WE ALL WANT TO CONTINUE -- FOREVER.

BUT FIRST WE NEED A COMMITMENT FROM ALL THE RESOURCE USERS. WE PLANNED OUR FISHING AND HUNTING CHANGES IN CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH OUR AMERICAN NEIGHBORS. AND THEY ARE SHOWING A WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT THESE CHANGES.

BUT, AS I SAID EARLIER, WE HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO.

NOW WE HAVE TO BUILD ON WHAT WE HAVE ALREADY ACHIEVED. WE HAVE TO BUILD ON THE RESOURCE PARTNERSHIPS WE HAVE ALREADY ESTABLISHED. THESE PARTNERSHIPS INVOLVE MY MINISTRY AND YOUR FEDERATION. THEY INVOLVE SPORT FISHERMEN AND COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN. THEY INVOLVE ONTARIO RESIDENTS AND VISITORS.

WE MUST EXTEND THESE PATTERNS OF CO-OPERATION AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY -- TO INCLUDE ALL USER GROUPS, VISITORS AS WELL AS RESIDENTS.

WE STILL HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO IN THIS AREA. THESE BROADER PARTNERSHIPS ARE ONLY BEGINNING. IT IS UP TO US -- ALL OF US -- TO BUILD ON THEM, TO MAKE THEM STRONGER.

WELL, IT HASN'T QUITE BEEN TWO-AND-A-HALF HOURS, BUT I THINK I HAVE TALKED LONG ENOUGH. BUT WHAT HAVE I SAID?

WELL, I'VE SAID WE HAVE A RIGHT TO BE PROUD OF WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED WORKING TOGETHER THESE LAST TWO YEARS OR SO.

I'VE SAID WE ARE DEVELOPING A NEW MODEL FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT -- A MODEL BASED ON CO-OPERATION RATHER THAN COMPETITION, ON SHARED RESPONSIBILITY RATHER THAN NARROW LOBBYING EFFORTS.

I'VE SAID WE HAVE TO STRENGTHEN THAT NEW WAY OF WORKING, AND EXTEND IT TO INCLUDE THE REST OF WHAT COULD BE CALLED THE RESOURCE COMMUNITY OF ONTARIO.

AND I'VE SAID THAT, WORKING TOGETHER, WE HAVE TO MOVE NOW TO BEGIN ADDRESSING FUNDAMENTAL LONG-TERM RESOURCE ISSUES.



I NEED YOUR SUPPORT. I NEED YOUR TRUST THAT I AM WORKING TO PROTECT OUR VITAL RESOURCES, AND TO ENHANCE OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

THE LAST FEW YEARS HAVE BEEN BUSY AND CHALLENGING, AND FRUITFUL. IT'S UP TO US -- ALL OF US -- TO MAKE SURE THAT THE FUTURE BRINGS MUCH OF THE SAME.

CHRON  
NR  
577

REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE SIGNING OF A FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
AND DUBREUIL BROTHERS LUMBER LTD.

MINISTER'S OFFICE, TORONTO

FEBRUARY 24, 1984

11:00 A.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY





I AM VERY PLEASED TO BE HERE THIS MORNING TO SIGN THE FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT WITH DUBREUIL BROTHERS LUMBER LIMITED. THIS AGREEMENT APPLIES TO THE 3,946-SQUARE-KILOMETRE MAGPIE FOREST AREA NEAR WAWA AND DUBREUILVILLE. THIS IS THE 18TH FMA SIGNED BY ONTARIO.

UNDER THESE FMAs -- WHICH REPLACE EXISTING TIMBER LICENCES -- FORESTRY COMPANIES AGREE TO ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNDERTAKING ALL FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTISES. THIS INCLUDES HARVESTING, REGENERATION, TENDING AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION. IN RETURN, MY MINISTRY -- WITH ASSISTANCE FROM THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT -- PROVIDES SUBSIDIES FOR FOREST ACCESS ROADS AND FUNDING FOR SILVICULTURAL WORK.

IT'S WORTH MENTIONING THAT CERTAIN AREAS WITHIN THE DUBREUIL BROTHERS FMA AREA WILL NOT BE HARVESTED. THAT'S BECAUSE MY MINISTRY PREVIOUSLY EXCLUDED CERTAIN AREAS AND DESIGNATED OTHERS AS MODIFIED MANAGEMENT AREAS. THIS MEANS THEY REQUIRE SPECIAL CARE IN ORDER TO PROTECT SUCH RESOURCE VALUES AS FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT, SCENIC AREAS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL VALUES.

THIS KIND OF CONCERN FOR OUR RESOURCES REFLECTS MY MINISTRY'S OVERALL APPROACH TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO. IT'S AN APPROACH THAT RECOGNIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF ALL RESOURCE USERS -- LOGGERS AND FISHERMEN, HIKERS AND MINERS. AND, MOST IMPORTANT, IT'S AN APPROACH BASED ON A SOLID FOUNDATION OF CO-OPERATION WITH ALL RESOURCE USERS.

SINCE 1980, THE AREA COVERED BY FMAS HAS GROWN TO ALMOST 90,000-SQUARE KILOMETRES. MY MINISTRY, WITH THE HELP OF BILD, WILL SPEND SOME \$35-MILLION THIS YEAR ALONE ON THE AGREEMENTS. OF COURSE, NONE OF THIS WOULD BE POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS BEING MADE TO FOREST MANAGEMENT BY COMPANIES LIKE DUBREUIL BROTHERS LUMBER.

IN FACT, THIS AGREEMENT WITH DUBREUIL BROTHERS LUMBER HAS PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE. THAT'S BECAUSE IT IS OUR SECOND FMA WITH A COMPANY NOT INVOLVED IN PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION. THIS CLEARLY SHOWS MY MINISTRY -- AND THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT -- IS INTERESTED IN INVOLVING AS MUCH OF THE FOREST INDUSTRY AS POSSIBLE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR FORESTS.

OUR AGREEMENT WITH DUBREUIL BROTHERS LUMBER SHOWS THAT FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS ARE NOT JUST FOR LARGE COMPANIES. AND THIS IS JUST THE BEGINNING OF OUR EFFORTS TO INVOLVE SMALLER -- BUT JUST AS IMPORTANT -- FIRMS IN THE FMA PROCESS.

BY 1985, WE HOPE TO HAVE 30 FMAS IN PLACE, COVERING MOST OF THE FORESTRY OPERATIONS ON CURRENTLY LICENSED CROWN LAND IN ONTARIO. WE EXPECT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL SPEND ABOUT \$90-MILLION ON FMAS BY THAT TIME -- MORE THAN THREE TIMES WHAT WE'RE SPENDING TODAY. AND WE ALL KNOW THIS IS AN IMPORTANT INVESTMENT IN OUR FUTURE.



THAT'S BECAUSE FMAS MEAN MUCH MORE THAN ENSURING THE RENEWAL OF OUR FORESTS. THESE AGREEMENTS PROTECT FORESTRY JOBS OF THE FUTURE -- AND THEY CREATE JOBS TODAY. COMPANIES LIKE DUBREUIL BROTHERS KNOW HOW IMPORTANT THIS IS. EACH YEAR ITS OPERATIONS PROVIDE ABOUT 250 MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT.

THIS FMA PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CREATING MORE WORK IN DUBREUILVILLE, WAWA AND WHITE RIVER. FMAS WILL ALSO ENSURE THE CONTINUATION OF TRADITIONAL HARVESTING OPERATIONS.

IN ADDITION, FMAS ARE CREATING A DEMAND FOR PLANTING STOCK THAT WE HAVE NOT EXPERIENCED BEFORE. THE MINISTRY HAS SIGNED CONTRACTS WITH PRIVATE NURSERIES FOR 52-MILLION CONTAINERIZED TREE SEEDLINGS AND WE'VE FARMED OUT SOME TRANSPLANT PRODUCTION TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR. WE ALSO PROVIDED CAPITAL ASSISTANCE -- AGAIN THROUGH BILD -- TO HELP GROWERS DEVELOP ADEQUATE PRODUCTION FACILITIES.

LAST YEAR, FMA HOLDERS CARRIED OUT SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS ON 43,000 HECTARES OF FOREST LAND IN ONTARIO. THE INDUSTRY ALSO BUILT ALMOST 700 KILOMETRES OF FOREST ACCESS ROADS. THESE ROADS NOT ONLY PROVIDE ACCESS TO AREAS FOR HARVESTING OVER-MATURE FORESTS, REGENERATION AND SILVICULTURAL WORK, BUT IN MOST CASES, THEY ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR OTHER USES.

THESE FMAs, AND THOSE YET TO BE SIGNED, WILL ENSURE THAT OUR FORESTS ARE HARVESTED AND REGENERATED. IN OTHER WORDS, WE CAN LOOK FORWARD TO A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY OF FOREST PRODUCTS -- AND ALL THE BENEFITS THAT GO WITH IT. THAT'S GOOD NEWS FOR TODAY -- AND EVEN BETTER NEWS FOR TOMORROW.

AS YOU CAN SEE, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND MY MINISTRY ARE DOING MUCH TO ENSURE THAT ONTARIO'S FOREST INDUSTRY REMAINS STRONG AND PROSPEROUS WELL INTO THE FUTURE.



ADON  
NR  
-577

REMARKS BY  
THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
  
TO THE  
  
CANADIAN DIAMOND DRILLERS' ASSOCIATION  
  
AT THE  
BROCK SHERATON  
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO  
  
FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1984  
LUNCHEON

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY





IN THE NEXT FEW MINUTES, I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT A SERIES OF CHANGES THAT I BELIEVE ARE TAKING PLACE IN CANADA TODAY. I'M GOING TO SUGGEST THAT WE ARE SEEING IMPORTANT SHIFTS IN ATTITUDES TOWARD OUR RESOURCE INDUSTRIES GENERALLY, AND THE MINING INDUSTRY IN PARTICULAR.

AND I'M GOING TO SUGGEST THAT THOSE CHANGES ARE INCREASINGLY BEING REFLECTED IN PUBLIC POLICIES, IN THE BUSINESS STRATEGIES OF RESOURCES COMPANIES, AND IN AN EVOLVING WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY IN THE VITAL RESOURCE SECTORS.

JUST WHAT IS CHANGING IN CANADA TODAY? WHY IS IT CHANGING? AND HOW WILL THE NEW CLIMATE AFFECT DIAMOND DRILLERS AND OTHER MAJOR ACTORS IN THE MINING SECTOR?

WELL, I THINK THE BEST WAY TO EXPLAIN THE CHANGE IS TO TAKE A LOOK AT PAST ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RESOURCE INDUSTRIES.

IT WAS NOT SO VERY LONG AGO THAT CANADIANS TENDED TO TAKE MINING AND FORESTRY FOR GRANTED. "OF COURSE," WE SEEMED TO BE SAYING, "WE WILL CONTINUE TO BE A PROSPEROUS NATION, BECAUSE WE HAVE THE FORESTS AND MINERALS THAT THE WORLD NEEDS."



AFTER ALL, CANADA HAD ALWAYS BEEN AN INTERNATIONAL LEADER IN FORESTRY AND MINING.

BUT BY THE MID-70s, IT WAS BECOMING CLEAR THAT THINGS WERE CHANGING. IN THE POPULAR PRESS, WE BEGAN TO READ ARTICLES THAT SPOKE OF OUR RESOURCES INDUSTRIES AS "YESTERDAY'S INDUSTRIES". OUR FUTURE, WE WERE TOLD, WOULD LIE IN "HIGH TECHNOLOGY".

SO IN GOVERNMENT, WE BEGAN TO DEVELOP POLICIES THAT WERE INTENDED TO HELP PRESERVE THE LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT WE HAD ALREADY ACHIEVED, OR AT LEAST TO MINIMIZE JOB LOSSES. WE SAW THE RETURN OF INCENTIVES -- FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION, FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND FOR MODERNIZING PROCESSING PLANTS.

IT BECAME COMMON PRACTICE TO TALK ABOUT OUR BASE METAL MINING INDUSTRY AS THOUGH IT WERE AN ANACHRONISM. THE FUTURE -- IF THERE WAS ONE -- LAY IN NEW MINES BASED ON NEW KINDS OF MINERALS. WITHIN THE INDUSTRY, WE SAW INVESTMENT IN MINING OPERATIONS OUTSIDE OF CANADA. THE SOFTER CURRENCIES AND LOWER WAGES IN OTHER COUNTRIES MADE HIGHER LEVELS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INSTABILITY SEEM LESS RISKY THAN PERCEIVED IN THE PAST.

THE REALITY OF TOUGHER INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION WAS UNDERLINED BY WORLDWIDE RECESSION -- A RECESSION THAT, FOR MINING, HAS BEEN SO LONG AND SO DEEP THAT IT SERIOUSLY AFFECTED EVEN THE BIGGEST COMPANIES.

NOW -- LIKE ANY OTHER SUMMARY -- I'M SURE THERE'S SOME SIMPLIFICATION AND OVERSTATEMENT IN WHAT I JUST SAID. BUT I ALSO THINK IT IS A BASICALLY ACCURATE SUMMARY OF THE FIRST GREAT CHANGE THAT OVERTOOK OUR THINKING ABOUT OUR RESOURCE INDUSTRIES.

WE WENT FROM TAKING THESE INDUSTRIES FOR GRANTED TO ENTERTAINING DOUBTS ABOUT THEIR FUTURE ABILITY TO GROW AND CONTRIBUTE TO PROSPERITY IN CANADA.

WE WENT FROM SEEING OUR RESOURCE INDUSTRIES AS CANADA'S PRESTIGE INDUSTRIES -- EARNING US RESPECT AND EXPORT DOLLARS AROUND THE WORLD -- TO SEEING THEM AS SYMBOLIC OF A PAST THAT WOULD SOON BE REPLACED BY THE MICRO-CHIP, WHETHER WE LIKED IT OR NOT.

OF COURSE, BOTH VIEWS WERE WRONG. BOTH WERE TOO SIMPLE. AND NEITHER REALLY HELPED US, AS A COUNTRY, AS GOVERNMENTS, OR AS MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIES, TO RESPOND TO THE REAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT EXIST FOR CANADA'S RESOURCE INDUSTRIES.

BUT I BELIEVE WE ARE MOVING BEYOND THAT KIND OF THINKING NOW. I BELIEVE THAT WE ARE ALL ACHIEVING A MUCH MORE BALANCED AND REALISTIC VIEW OF THE ROAD AHEAD.

AND THE CHALLENGE NOW IS FOR US TO DEVELOP THE STRATEGIES -- AND THE EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT WORKING RELATIONSHIPS -- THAT WILL PERMIT US TO WALK THAT ROAD SUCCESSFULLY.

I KNOW THAT RECENT YEARS HAVE BEEN TOUGH YEARS FOR THE DIAMOND DRILLING INDUSTRY. I KNOW THAT MANY OF YOU CONTINUED TO OPERATE, EVEN THOUGH YOU WERE FACING SIGNIFICANT LOSSES, JUST TO KEEP YOUR STAFF TOGETHER.

AND I KNOW THAT THINGS ARE TURNING AROUND NOW -- ALTHOUGH IT IS STILL HARD TO SAY HOW FAST OR HOW FAR THAT TURN-AROUND WILL TAKE US.

IN PART, THIS HAS BEEN A RESULT OF OUR OMEP PROGRAM OF INCENTIVES FOR GOLD EXPLORATION AND OF INCENTIVES PROVIDED UNDER THE MINING TAX ACT FOR PRODUCING COMPANIES. IN PART, IT HAS BEEN A DIRECT REFLECTION OF THE HEMLO FIND.

IN 1982, \$24.5-MILLION WAS SPENT ON EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT DIAMOND DRILLING IN ONTARIO. THERE WERE INCREASES IN 1983 AND THERE ARE EARLY INDICATIONS THAT THERE WILL BE MORE INCREASES THIS YEAR -- ALTHOUGH THAT'S HARD TO PINPOINT SINCE COMPANIES ARE ONLY NOW ASSEMBLING THEIR CREWS FOR SUMMER WORK.

BUT I THINK WE HAVE TO ASK OURSELVES JUST WHAT THESE KINDS OF INDICATORS MEAN. WHERE IS THE MINING INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE GOING? WHERE ARE GOVERNMENT POLICIES RELATING TO MINING GOING? WHAT ARE OUR LONG TERM STRATEGIES?

WELL, IF I WERE TO SUM UP THE OBJECTIVES OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES THROUGH THE LATE 70s, I WOULD SAY THAT THEY WERE DESIGNED TO TRY TO PRESERVE THE JOBS AND THE EXPORT EARNINGS AND THE GOVERNMENT REVENUES THAT MINING PRODUCED.

AND THAT, ABOVE ALL, IS WHAT HAS CHANGED. WE KNOW THAT OUR INDUSTRY WILL NOT STAY THE SAME. WE KNOW THAT THE FUTURE WILL PROBABLY INCLUDE MORE SMALL AND SPECIALIZED MINING OPERATIONS THAN WE HAD IN THE PAST.

BUT WE BELIEVE NOW IT IS REALISTIC TO LOOK AT MINING AS A LONG-TERM GROWTH INDUSTRY THAT CAN PLAY AN EVEN MORE IMPORTANT PART IN CANADA'S ECONOMY. IT IS REALISTIC TO LOOK AT THE INDUSTRY THAT WAY IF WE ARE SUCCESSFUL IN MEETING FOUR BASIC REQUIREMENTS.

THE FIRST REQUIREMENT IS THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A POSITIVE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CLIMATE IN CANADA.

THE SECOND IS THE APPLICATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE TO THE DISCOVERY OF NEW MINES.

THE THIRD IS THE MODERNIZATION OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA -- USING TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY TO ENSURE THAT WE STAY TRULY COMPETITIVE.

AND THE FOURTH REQUIREMENT -- WHICH I BELIEVE IS EVERY BIT AS IMPORTANT TO OUR ULTIMATE SUCCESS AS THE OTHERS -- IS TO ENHANCE THE LINKAGES BETWEEN MINING AND THE REST OF OUR INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY TO ENSURE THAT WE DEVELOP THE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY HERE IN CANADA TO LEAD THE WORLD IN ALL FACETS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY.

LET'S LOOK AT THOSE FOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR A MOMENT. AND LET'S ASK JUST HOW FAR WE HAVE COME TOWARD MEETING THEM.

THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CLIMATE FOR MINING HAS IMPROVED ACROSS CANADA. I BELIEVE IT HAS IMPROVED PERHAPS MOST HERE IN ONTARIO. SINCE I KNOW THE SITUATION HERE BEST, I'D LIKE TO TALK BRIEFLY ABOUT SOME OF THE THINGS WE HAVE DONE THAT CAN CONTRIBUTE TO GROWTH IN THE MINING INDUSTRY.

I ALREADY MENTIONED OMEP -- THE ONTARIO MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM -- WHICH WAS INTRODUCED IN SEPTEMBER 1983. FROM SEPTEMBER TO THE END OF 1983, MORE THAN 3.8-MILLION FEET OF SURFACE EXPLORATORY DRILLING WAS COMPLETED IN ONTARIO. THE 1983 OMEP DATA IS STILL INCOMPLETE, BUT ALREADY WE KNOW THAT ALMOST 1.2-MILLION FEET WERE ASSISTED BY OMEP GRANTS FROM INCEPTION.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE GRANTS PROGRAM HAS PERMITTED MORE STABLE AND EFFECTIVE LONG-TERM EXPLORATION PLANNING FOR THE INDUSTRY. IN THE PROCESS, IT PLAYS A COUNTER-CYCLICAL ROLE, HELPING TO SUSTAIN DEMAND EVEN IN DIFFICULT YEARS.



BUT PERHAPS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE SPECIFIC OUTCOMES OF SUCH PROGRAMS IN SPECIFIC YEARS IS THE FACT THAT THEY REFLECT GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE OF THE MINING INDUSTRY. INVESTMENT IN THE INDUSTRY -- AND ESPECIALLY INVESTMENT IN EXPLORATION -- IS INHERENTLY MORE RISKY THAN INVESTMENTS IN MOST OTHER SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY. OMEP RESPONDS DIRECTLY TO THE REALITY OF THAT RISK FACTOR, ALLOWING INVESTMENTS THAT MIGHT NOT BE COST-JUSTIFIED FOR INDUSTRY ACTING ALONE.

THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT -- BILD -- SPONSORS OTHER ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS -- LIKE GOMILL -- THAT ARE AIMED SPECIFICALLY AT MAKING SMALLER VENTURES AND RE-EXPLORATION VENTURES FINANCIALLY FEASIBLE. WE ARE ENCOURAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL, RURAL INDUSTRIAL MINERALS OPERATIONS. WE BELIEVE THAT SMALL AND MORE SPECIALIZED MINING OPERATIONS WILL PLAY AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE NEW MINING INDUSTRY THAT ALL OF US ARE BUILDING IN ONTARIO -- AND THESE PROGRAMS REFLECT THAT BELIEF.

I BELIEVE THAT THESE REALISTIC RESPONSES TO THE FACTS OF LIFE IN THE MINING INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTE TO AN IMPROVED POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CLIMATE. SO DO OTHER STEPS WE HAVE TAKEN TO REMOVE UNCERTAINTIES IN INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO. AS ONE IMPORTANT STEP, THIS YEAR WE ARE NEARING COMPLETION OF REVISIONS TO OUR MINING ACT.

THE REVISED ACT PROVIDES CLEAR GROUND RULES FOR THE INDUSTRY AS IT PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

IN TOTAL, I BELIEVE WE HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN CONTINUING TO IMPROVE THE KIND OF CLIMATE WHERE MINING CAN FLOURISH AND GROW HERE IN ONTARIO. BUT IMPORTANT AS THE CLIMATE IS, IT IS NOT ENOUGH WHEN FACED WITH THE KIND OF COMPETITION THAT CHARACTERIZES INTERNATIONAL MINING TODAY.

WE ALSO NEED TO BE ON THE LEADING EDGE IN DEVELOPING AND APPLYING TECHNOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL KNOW-HOW TO MINING EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT. HERE, TOO, I THINK WE HAVE MADE VERY SIGNIFICANT STRIDES. AND THE MOST DRAMATIC DEMONSTRATION OF OUR SUCCESS IS TO BE FOUND IN HEMLO AND THE LESSONS OF HEMLO.

I DON'T HAVE TO TELL YOU THAT HEMLO WAS DISCOVERED IN AN AREA THAT HAD BEEN EXPLORED PERHAPS AS INTENSIVELY AS ANY IN ONTARIO OVER DECADES. I DON'T HAVE TO TELL YOU THAT IT WASN'T EASY TO FIND. NORMALLY, COMPANIES DRILLED FIVE OR 10 HOLES. IF THE RESULTS WEREN'T VERY PROMISING, THAT WAS IT. HEMLO TOOK 75.

AND I DON'T HAVE TO TELL YOU THAT HEMLO'S DISCOVERY REPRESENTED A TRIUMPH FOR THE FAITH AND ENERGY OF THE ENTREPRENEUR, COMBINED WITH NEW GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE. AND THE POTENTIAL OF THAT POWERFUL COMBINATION HAS NOT BEEN WASTED ON THE INDUSTRY.

WE'RE SEEING THE LESSONS OF HEMLO BEING APPLIED THROUGHOUT ONTARIO. WE'RE SEEING COMPANIES TAKING A SECOND -- OR EVEN A FOURTH OR A FIFTH -- LOOK AT PROPERTIES, IN LIGHT OF TODAY'S GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE. WE'RE SEEING MORE HOLES DRILLED, USING LARGER CORES TO OBTAIN MORE REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES. WE'RE SEEING IMPROVEMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY THAT PERMIT DEEPER DRILLING AND IMPROVED CONTROL OVER THE ORIENTATION OF DRILL HOLES, COMBINED WITH NEW GEOPHYSICAL METHODS USING DIAMOND DRILL HOLES. AND WE'RE SEEING AGAIN THE EXCITEMENT OF AN INDUSTRY THAT BELIEVES IT CAN GROW AND BE SUCCESSFUL HERE, USING ITS KNOW-HOW.

AND THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT IS STRIVING TO PROVIDE THE EXTRA KNOW-HOW THAT WILL GIVE OUR INDUSTRY AN INTERNATIONAL ADVANTAGE. WE HAVE ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENT GEOLOGIST SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD. WE PROVIDE UP-TO-DATE AIRBORNE SURVEYS, GEOLOGICAL MAPS, A COMPUTER DATA-BASE, ASSESSMENT FILE LIBRARIES.

WE'RE WORKING TO IMPROVE REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY. WE'RE SUPPORTING EXPANDED INTEREST IN NEW TECHNIQUES -- LIKE REVERSE CIRCULATION AND SONIC DRILLING. DRILL CORE LIBRARIES -- ALSO A BILD INVESTMENT -- PROVIDE THE INFORMATION COMPANIES NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOLOGICAL MODELS AND FUTURE DRILLING STRATEGIES.

THROUGH THE ONTARIO CENTRE FOR RESOURCE MACHINERY AT SUDBURY -- AGAIN UNDER BILD -- WE'RE LOOKING FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY THAT CAN MAKE EXPLORATION MOST PRODUCTIVE.

THE POINT OF ALL THIS IS, I HOPE, CLEAR: ONE OF THE KEYS TO BUILDING ONTARIO'S NEW MINING INDUSTRY MUST BE CONTINUED LEADERSHIP IN GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGY. AND IN ONTARIO -- WITH THE LESSONS OF HEMLO HERE FOR ALL TO SEE -- INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT ARE COMMITTED TO THAT GOAL.

BUT WE CANNOT FOCUS ON EXPLORATION WHILE TAKING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF EXISTING MINES FOR GRANTED. IN THE LONG TERM, THE ABILITY OF OUR MINING INDUSTRY TO BECOME A TRUE HIGH-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY AND TO BE MORE PRODUCTIVE THAN THE COMPETITION WILL BE THE KEY.

WE ARE HOPEFUL THAT THE RESOURCE MACHINERY TECHNOLOGY CENTRE CAN PLAY A KEY ROLE IN ENCOURAGING THIS KIND OF MODERNIZATION OF THE INDUSTRY. IT HAS ALREADY INVESTED IN PRODUCTION OF NEW DC MOTOR TECHNOLOGY FOR USE UNDERGROUND, TO PROVIDE LOWER-COST, CLEANER ENERGY IN MINING. AND THROUGH ITS \$20-MILLION VENTURE FUND, IT WILL BE INVESTING IN OTHER APPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGY TO THE RESOURCE INDUSTRIES.

THE MINING INDUSTRY'S SUCCESS IN USING NEW TECHNOLOGY -- AND OTHER MEANS TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY -- IS CRITICAL IF THE LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE OF A GROWING INDUSTRY IS TO BE ACHIEVED. INDUSTRY LEADERS HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THIS NEED, AND THEY HAVE DEDICATED THEIR COMPANIES' EFFORTS TO ADDRESSING IT.

AND I WOULD HOPE THAT INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION IN THIS AREA WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEXT DECADE IN CANADIAN MINING.

I SPOKE OF A FOURTH, RELATED REQUIREMENT I BELIEVE WE MUST MEET. IT IS TO ENHANCE THE LINKAGES THAT EXIST BETWEEN THE MINING INDUSTRY AND THE REST OF OUR INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY IN CANADA.

IN THE PAST, GOVERNMENTS HAVE TRIED TO MAKE SURE THAT AS MUCH OF OUR MINERAL PRODUCTION AS POSSIBLE IS PROCESSED TO THE GREATEST DEGREE POSSIBLE IN CANADA. THAT HAS BEEN THE MAIN FOCUS OF GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO APPLY LEVERAGE TO JOB CREATION FROM MINING. AND IT WILL CONTINUE TO BE IMPORTANT.

BUT -- ALTHOUGH CANADA HAS BEEN A PROVING GROUND, FOR EXAMPLE, FOR DRILLING MACHINES USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD -- WE HAVE NOT YET DEVELOPED THE KIND OF WORLD-SCALE MINING EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES ONE MIGHT HAVE EXPECTED.

THERE IS A NEED TODAY FOR A NEW GENERATION OF MINING EQUIPMENT, INVOLVING APPLICATIONS OF TODAY'S TECHNOLOGIES. AND THE NATIONS WHO DO THE BEST JOB OF COMBINING TRADITIONAL MINING EXPERTISE WITH MODERN TECHNOLOGY WILL NOT ONLY LEAD IN EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING, THEY WILL ALSO GAIN A CRITICAL COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN THE MINING INDUSTRY ITSELF.



IT MAY WELL BE TRUE THAT A NEW CANADIAN MANUFACTURER CANNOT PRODUCE TRADITIONAL SCOOP-TRAMS AS CHEAPLY OR AS WELL AS AN OVERSEAS FIRM WITH YEARS OF EXPERIENCE. BUT THERE IS NO REASON WHY CANADIAN HIGH TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURERS, WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRY, CANNOT DESIGN AND PRODUCE THE EQUIPMENT THAT WILL SUCCEED SCOOP-TRAMS. THERE IS NO REASON WHY THE ROBOTIZED CONVEYER SYSTEMS THAT WILL SURELY COME IN MINING CANNOT BEGIN HERE.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR MINING INDUSTRY MAKE IT BOTH POSSIBLE AND NECESSARY. IT IS POSSIBLE BECAUSE OUR INDUSTRY IS ALREADY SOPHISTICATED, WITH AN EDUCATED WORK FORCE. IT IS POSSIBLE BECAUSE OUR MANUFACTURERS HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO APPLY TECHNOLOGY TO MINING'S DEMANDS. AND IT IS NECESSARY BECAUSE WE ARE A HARD CURRENCY, HIGH WAGE ECONOMY FINDING OURSELVES IN COMPETITION WITH SOFT CURRENCY, LOW WAGE NATIONS.

WE MUST BE COST COMPETITIVE INTERNATIONALLY. THAT REQUIRES A SOUND AND POSITIVE POLITICAL CLIMATE. IT REQUIRES CONTINUED LEADERSHIP IN EXPLORATION KNOW-HOW. IT REQUIRES THE MODERNIZATION OF OUR MINERAL PRODUCTION SYSTEM. AND IT REQUIRES THAT WE FOSTER THE INDUSTRIAL CAPABILITY HERE IN CANADA TO KEEP OUR INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGICALLY MORE ADVANCED THAN OUR COMPETITION.

MINING IS NOT AN INDUSTRY WE CAN TAKE FOR GRANTED. NO ONE KNOWS THAT BETTER THAN DIAMOND DRILLERS: YOU SEE THE VAGARIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET PLACE IN EACH YEAR'S DRILLING BUDGETS. BUT NEITHER IS MINING IN CANADA AN INDUSTRY IN DECLINE.

WE HAVE THE CAPACITY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR GROWTH AND FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS. WE HAVE THE FOUNDATIONS FOR THE KIND OF INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION WE WILL NEED.

AND WE HAVE MADE IMPORTANT BEGINNINGS. BASED ON THOSE BEGINNINGS, ON A REALISTIC AND BALANCED VIEW OF THE INDUSTRY, ON THE RENEWED CONFIDENCE AND EXCITEMENT THAT IS ONE OF THE MAIN OUTCOMES OF HEMLO, I BELIEVE WE CAN SUCCEED.



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REMARKS BY

JOHN R. SLOAN

DEPUTY MINISTER

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

KENORA DISTRICT CAMP OWNERS ASSOCIATION

SPRING MEETING

AT THE

HOLIDAY INN

KENORA, ONTARIO

APRIL 27, 1984

8 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY





GOOD EVENING. I'M DELIGHTED TO BE HERE TONIGHT ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. HE ASKED ME TO PASS ON HIS BEST WISHES FOR A PRODUCTIVE SPRING MEETING, A GREAT BANQUET AND A VERY PROSPEROUS SUMMER SEASON. WELL, TWO DOWN, ONE TO GO.

HE WANTED TO BE HERE TONIGHT. UNFORTUNATELY, HE WAS COMMITTED TO SPEAK IN NIAGARA FALLS THIS AFTERNOON AND HAD TO ATTEND ANOTHER FUNCTION IN TORONTO TONIGHT.

I'M DELIGHTED TO BE HERE BECAUSE THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES IS VERY PROUD OF ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THE KENORA DISTRICT CAMP OWNERS ASSOCIATION.

WE VALUE YOUR CO-OPERATION, YOUR ADVICE. YOU WERE THE FORCE THAT GOT THE NEW CROWN LAND RECREATION PROGRAM GOING IN THE NORTHWEST. ROD MUNFORD AND DICK MOTLONG WERE ON THE MINISTER'S COMMITTEE DEALING WITH THE ORIGINAL PROPOSALS. AL KAST AND ROD WERE PART OF PAUL YAKABUSKI'S COMMITTEE TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THOSE PROPOSALS.



THE MINISTER ASKED ME TO THANK YOU ONCE AGAIN FOR YOUR WORK ON THE CROWN LAND RECREATION PROPOSALS AND FOR YOUR ADVICE. MIND YOU, HE DOES NOT ALWAYS DO EVERYTHING YOU SUGGEST. MR. POPE BELIEVES IN CONSULTING WITH A WIDE VARIETY OF PEOPLE, MULLING THROUGH ALL THAT HE'S BEEN TOLD AND THEN MAKING HIS OWN DECISION.

BUT THAT DOES NOT MEAN YOUR ADVICE IS NOT VALUED AND APPRECIATED -- AND VERY MUCH NEEDED.

RECENTLY, THE MINISTRY TOOK YOUR ADVICE ON A NEW PERMIT FOR CROWN LAND CAMPING THAT CAN BE ISSUED SIMPLY AND QUICKLY. YOU'VE ALSO HELPED US STREAMLINE THE PROCESS OF ISSUING OUR OTHER FISHING PERMITS.

THIS KIND OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN MNR AND RESOURCE USER GROUPS IS GREAT. IT'S SOMETHING THE MINISTRY HAS BEEN WORKING HARD AT EVER SINCE ALAN POPE BECAME THE MINISTER.

FROM THE FIRST, HE HAS EMPHASIZED CONSULTATION, COMPROMISE AND MORE ACTION. HE HAS ASKED RESOURCE GROUPS TO BECOME MORE INVOLVED AND SHARE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DECISIONS. HE ALSO RECOGNIZED THAT MANY GROUPS HAVE WANTED THE SAME THING.

THIS NEW APPROACH HAS WORKED WONDERS -- THANKS TO ALL THOSE GROUP MEMBERS WHO ARE SKILLED RESOURCE EXPERTS IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

I'M PARTICULARLY HAPPY ABOUT THIS NEW APPROACH BECAUSE IT INCLUDES A STRONG EMPHASIS ON MAKING SURE ONTARIO RESIDENTS GET A FAIR RETURN FOR PUBLIC MONEY SPENT TO MAINTAIN THOSE RESOURCES.

I DON'T MEAN JUST GENERAL PROVINCIAL REVENUE, BUT BENEFITS FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE AND INCREASED INCOME FROM NEW OPPORTUNITIES.

I HAVE A LOT OF EXPERIENCE IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, HAVING SPENT MANY YEARS WITH THE MINISTRY. BUT I'VE ALSO HAD THE PLEASURE OF WORKING IN TOURISM AND MARKETING.

DON'T GET ME WRONG. I CAN'T BRAG ABOUT THE NUMBER OF BEDS I'VE MADE, OUTBOARDS I'VE OVERHAULED OR ANGLERS I'VE GUIDED. BUT I HAVE SEEN A FEW TOURISTS DURING MY YEARS IN GOVERNMENT.

I HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN THAT EXPERIENCE. I'M CONCERNED ABOUT THE RESOURCES, BUT I'M ALSO CONCERNED ABOUT RINGING CASH REGISTERS AND JOBS. I THINK YOU CAN HAVE BOTH, AND I THINK A LOT OF OTHER MINISTRY PEOPLE THINK THAT WAY TOO.

I ALSO THINK A LOT OF MNR PEOPLE ARE EXCITED ABOUT WORKING MORE CLOSELY WITH RESOURCE GROUPS LIKE THE KDCA. THEY'RE EXCITED BECAUSE THEY SEE THAT CLOSE CO-OPERATION CAN GET A LOT OF NECESSARY WORK DONE AND THAT'S VERY SATISFYING.

I THINK MINISTRY PEOPLE ARE ALSO EXCITED ABOUT PARTNERSHIPS WITH USER GROUPS BECAUSE THOSE GROUPS, GIVEN HALF A CHANCE, CAN BE THE BEST PROTECTION OUR RESOURCES EVER HAD.

RESOURCE USER GROUPS REALLY HAVE A LOT TO PROTECT. SOME PROJECTIONS SEEM TO SHOW THAT TOURISM COULD BE THE NUMBER ONE INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO BY THE YEAR 2000. THAT MEANS FISHERIES WILL BE EXTRA-IMPORTANT. AFTER ALL, STUDIES SHOW THAT 84 PER CENT OF OUR VISITORS COME HERE TO FISH.

BUT THE CLIENTELE IS ALSO CHANGING. AN INCREASING NUMBER OF PEOPLE ALSO DEMAND A MEMORABLE WILDERNESS-LIKE EXPERIENCE. THEY WANT TREES ALONG THE SHORE, NOTHING TO DETRACT FROM THAT AWAY-FROM-IT-ALL FEELING.

SO OUTFITTERS, TOURIST OPERATORS AND OTHERS NOW HAVE A BIGGER STAKE IN THE NATURAL BEAUTY, THE WILDLIFE, THE FORESTS -- ALL THE RESOURCES. NO WONDER MNR AND USER GROUPS SHOULD BE WORKING TOGETHER. WE SHARE MANY OF THE SAME GOALS.

WORKING CLOSELY MAKES THINGS HAPPEN. IT HAS ALREADY GIVEN US THE CROWN LAND RECREATION PILOT PROGRAM IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO. THAT PROGRAM GREW OUT OF CONCERNS FROM A NUMBER OF GROUPS, INCLUDING THE KDCA.

I'M PLEASED TO REPORT THAT THE PROGRAM -- WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE BORDER WATERS PERMIT -- IS RIGHT ON SCHEDULE.

THE REGULATIONS AFFECTING DEER AND BEAR HUNTERS ARE LAW NOW, THE CROWN LAND CAMPING SECTION IS OFFICIAL AND NON-RESIDENTS NOW NEED TAGS TO FISH MUSKELLUNGE AND LAKE TROUT.

THE NON-RESIDENT SEASONAL LICENCE WAS NOT REMOVED, BUT THE FEE FOR IT AND THE FOUR-DAY LICENCE WAS INCREASED. AND TWO NEW LICENCES WERE INTRODUCED, GIVING YOUR VISITORS A WIDE CHOICE.

I'M GLAD TO HEAR THAT, GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE FISHING LICENCE CHANGES WERE WELL-RECEIVED AT THE U.S. SPORTSMEN'S SHOWS -- AND THAT BOOKINGS HAVE NOT BEEN AFFECTED.

AS YOU KNOW, THE DECISION ABOUT THE BORDER WATERS FISHING PERMIT HAS BEEN PUT ON HOLD. THAT FOLLOWED STRONG REQUESTS FROM MINNESOTA FOR MORE TIME SO BOTH JURISDICTIONS COULD FIND THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY OF RESOLVING BORDER WATERS PROBLEMS.

AS A SIGN OF THEIR GOOD INTENTIONS, STATE OFFICIALS PROMISED TO BEGIN ACTION IN A NUMBER OF AREAS: THE BUYING OUT OF COMMERCIAL WALLEYE FISHING OPERATIONS, DOING AWAY WITH DOUBLE LIMITS, ADJUSTING FISHING SEASONS ALONG RAINY RIVER, AND CROSS DEPUTIZING ONTARIO CONSERVATION OFFICERS. HOWEVER, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT MINNESOTA HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO IMPLEMENT MOST OF THE NEW INITIATIVES WHICH THEY OFFERED.

BUT THE BORDER WATERS PERMIT IS NOT A DEAD ISSUE.

THE MINISTER HAS WRITTEN TO MINNESOTA'S LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. AS A RESULT, OFFICIALS FROM BOTH SIDES ARE MEETING TO DEFINE EXACTLY WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER WATERS AREA WILL BE.

THIS COMMITTEE IS PUTTING TOGETHER A COMPLETE BOOK ON THE BORDER WATERS -- EVERYTHING FROM THE ESTIMATES OF FISH RESOURCES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER BY SPECIES, TO A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF TOURIST OPERATIONS IN BOTH AREAS.



I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE IT CLEAR WE ARE PROCEEDING WITH OUR PROGRAM FOR CROWN LAND RECREATION. THE FINAL ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM ARE TO BE IN PLACE JANUARY 1, 1985, AND THE SUBJECT OF USER FEES IS DEFINITELY ONE OF THE ITEMS THAT WILL BE ADDRESSED BY OUR PROPOSALS.

NOW, I'D LIKE TO MAKE SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE NORTHWESTERN FISHERY -- THE FOUNDATION OF MANY OF YOUR BUSINESSES.

YOU'VE HEARD ABOUT THE MINISTRY'S COMMITMENT TO STOCK HALF-A-MILLION WALLEYE IN THIS AREA IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. WELL, THIS SUMMER WE HOPE TO START WORK ON A JAR HATCHERY FACILITY AT THE NORTHERN END OF RAINY LAKE AND ALSO ESTABLISH PONDS OR DIKED-OFF BAYS OR DITCHES IN WHICH TO BRING FRY TO THE FINGERLING STAGE. THE JAR HATCHERY SHOULD BE PRODUCING IN 1985, THE FRY SHOULD GO INTO THE PONDS IN '86 AND BE RELEASED THAT FALL.

BUT THAT'S NOT ALL.

THERE'S A NEW EMPHASIS ON REHABILITATION AND CO-OPERATIVE FISHERIES PROJECTS IN THE NORTHWESTERN REGION.

THE COMMUNITY FISHERIES INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM HAS PRODUCED PROMISING RESULTS DOWN SOUTH. NOW THERE ARE TWO PROJECTS UNDER WAY IN THE NORTHWEST, AND MORE WILL FOLLOW.

THIS IS IN ADDITION TO REGULAR PROGRAMS SUCH AS THE ONE ON SHOAL LAKE. JUNIOR RANGERS AND THE LOCAL NATIVE PEOPLE HAVE LAID DOWN 60 CARLOADS OF COBBLESTONES THERE TO IMPROVE SPAWNING AREAS.

FISHERIES PEOPLE AND OTHER MANAGERS ARE ALSO WORKING MORE CLOSELY THAN EVER BEFORE TO PROTECT FISHERIES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE LAKE SURVEY PROGRAM HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO LAKES NEAR FOREST CUTTING OPERATIONS.

WE ALSO WANT TO ALLEVIATE THE EFFECTS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION. TO MINIMIZE EROSION WHICH CAN DAMAGE SPAWNING AREAS DOWNSTREAM FROM BRIDGES, OUR NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO STAFF ARE DEVELOPING GUIDELINES FOR WATER CROSSINGS.

AS YOU KNOW, THE MINISTER IS PERSONALLY SETTING QUOTAS FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE AS PART OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.

THERE ARE CHANGES IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE KENORA AREA -- AND YOU PEOPLE ARE INVOLVED, OR WILL BE ASKED TO GET INVOLVED.

UNDER A NEW SYSTEM OF ASSESSING THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF FOREST OPERATIONS, TOURIST OPERATORS WILL HAVE MORE INPUT INTO THE FIVE-YEAR OPERATING PLANS. I'M SURE YOU'LL BE SUBMITTING FORMAL COMMENTS ON SUCH THINGS AS ACCESS ROADS AND SHORELINE CUTTING.

ALL RIGHT, I'VE BENT YOUR EARS ENOUGH. YOU'VE HAD A FULL DAY, AND IT'S STILL NOT OVER.

LET ME JUST SUM UP BY SAYING THE MINISTRY OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES CAN NO LONGER, IF IT EVER COULD,  
DO EVERYTHING. WE NEED YOUR HELP, YOUR MUSCLE,  
YOUR MONEY -- IF YOU'VE GOT ANY EXTRA -- BUT MOST  
OF ALL YOUR CO-OPERATION. AND DON'T FORGET THOSE  
RESOLUTIONS IN YOUR LONG FRUSTRATED HOWLS.

MINISTRY PEOPLE WANT TO WORK WITH YOU, WANT TO  
HELP YOU PROTECT THE RESOURCES WE ALL ENJOY, AND  
WANT TO SEE THE TOURIST INDUSTRY BENEFIT FROM THE  
WISE USE OF OUR VALUABLE NATURAL RESOURCE BASE.



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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

ST. CATHARINES REAL ESTATE BOARD

AT THE

UNITED AUTO WORKERS HALL  
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

MAY 7, 1984

1:30 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY







I APPRECIATE PEOPLE WHO ARE CONCERNED ABOUT NATURAL RESOURCES AND LET PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS KNOW HOW THEY FEEL. IT'S A MATURE APPROACH, AND ONE THAT HELPS BUILD BETTER PROGRAMS. I THINK NIAGARA PEOPLE APPRECIATE THIS -- THAT'S WHY IT'S A PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE HERE AGAIN.

WATER RESOURCES ARE VITAL TO ONTARIO -- TO OUR ENVIRONMENT, OUR ECONOMY AND OUR LIFESTYLE. THE GREAT LAKES -- A SYSTEM FED BY STREAMS AND RIVERS SUCH AS THE WELLAND -- ARE A GOOD EXAMPLE.

THE GREAT LAKES ARE USED FOR POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORTATION, TOURISM, DRINKING WATER AND OTHER VALUABLE USES TOO NUMEROUS TO LIST.

WE ARE NOW FACING INCREASING DEMANDS ON CONSUMPTION OF GREAT LAKES WATER. THIS WOULD HAVE AN EFFECT ON WATER LEVELS THROUGHOUT THE SYSTEM.

SOME PEOPLE ASK: "SO WHAT?" THEY HAVEN'T READ THE STUDIES. A ONE-INCH DROP IN THE WATER LEVEL OF THE GREAT LAKES HAS THE POTENTIAL TO REDUCE COMMERCIAL SHIPPING CARGO BY ALMOST A MILLION TONNES A YEAR IN PORT AREAS AND CONNECTING WATERWAYS.



IMAGINE THE REVENUE THAT WOULD BE LOST, THE JOBS, THE LOST ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND THE DISLOCATION OF PEOPLE'S LIVES. JUST ONE INCH.

THAT'S WHY ONTARIO, IN INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS, HAS SAID REPEATEDLY THAT WE CAN'T CONTINUE TO USE GREAT LAKES WATERS RECKLESSLY. THEY HAVE TO BE MANAGED PROPERLY.

IT'S NO DIFFERENT ON THE LOCAL LEVEL.

WATER RESOURCES ARE ALSO A SERIOUS BUSINESS IN THE NIAGARA PENINSULA. A LOT OF PEOPLE HAVE A BIG STAKE IN WATER.

NIAGARA FALLS IS A TOURIST MAGNET THAT BRINGS IN THOUSANDS OF VISITORS AND TOURIST DOLLARS EVERY YEAR.

WATER OPERATES THE SIR ADAM BECK GENERATION COMPLEX AND THE DECEW POWER STATION. THOSE PLANTS SUPPLY ONE-THIRD OF ONTARIO'S HYDRAULIC POWER -- ABOUT \$275-MILLION WORTH OF POWER EVERY YEAR.



THE WELLAND CANAL PUMPS MORE THAN \$200-MILLION INTO THE LOCAL ECONOMY EVERY YEAR. THE CANAL SYSTEM ALSO SUPPLIES WELLAND AND THIS CITY WITH WATER FOR EVERYTHING FROM DRINKING TO FIREFIGHTING.

THE WELLAND CANAL ALSO SUPPLIES WATER TO GENERAL MOTORS, DOMTAR AND THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY. THIS WATER SOURCE WAS WHAT ATTRACTED THOSE INDUSTRIES IN THE FIRST PLACE.

COMMERCIAL FISHING AROUND HERE IS A \$300,000 INDUSTRY. LAST YEAR COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN IN NIAGARA HARVESTED 250,000 KILOGRAMS OF FISH.

MORE THAN 1,500 PEOPLE BELONG TO FISH AND GAME CLUBS IN THE NIAGARA PENINSULA. AND THAT'S PROBABLY JUST A FRACTION OF THE FISHING AND HUNTING FRATERNITY.

EVERY YEAR, NIAGARA WATERS PROVIDE 200,000 ANGLING OPPORTUNITIES -- THAT MEANS ONE OUTING BY ONE ANGLER. BY THE YEAR 2000, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES STAFF HOPE TO INCREASE THAT LEVEL TO 326,000 OPPORTUNITIES.

SPORT FISHING ALSO MEANS THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF BOAT RENTALS, BAIT AND TACKLE SALES AND ALL SORTS OF OTHER BUSINESS.





A GOOD JOB, NICE NEIGHBORHOODS, GOOD SCHOOLS -- THOSE ARE IMPORTANT ELEMENTS FOR PEOPLE MAKING A DECISION WHERE TO LIVE.

BUT SO ARE THINGS LIKE FISHING, BEING ABLE TO BUY A REASONABLY-PRICED HOME NEAR WATER, LIVING IN A NATURAL SETTING WHERE THERE'S WILDLIFE, WHERE YOU CAN HEAR AND SEE BIRDS, WATCH SMALL ANIMALS.

MANY OF YOU HERE ENJOY THOSE BENEFITS. HOW MUCH ARE THEY WORTH TO YOU? HOW MUCH ARE THEY WORTH TO THE PEOPLE YOU DO BUSINESS WITH?

YOU KNOW HOW VALUABLE WATER CAN BE. IF THERE'S A CREEK RUNNING THROUGH A TOWN, OR A MILL POND WITH DUCKS, CHANCES ARE THAT'S WHERE IT'S EASY TO SELL HOUSES.

SO YOU ALSO HAVE A STAKE IN WATER -- AND YOU ARE WELL AWARE OF IT. I HAVE MET WITH LOCAL GROUPS IN THE NIAGARA AREA ON THREE OCCASIONS TO DISCUSS FLOODPLAINS. I GOT VALUABLE ADVICE FROM MANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS ROOM.



IN FACT, REAL ESTATE PEOPLE FROM THE NIAGARA AREA WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO RAISE THE ISSUES THAT EVENTUALLY LED TO THE HEARINGS CHAIRED BY GRANT FERGUSON, THE PROVINCIAL MINING AND LANDS COMMISSIONER.

I READ EVERY WORD OF HIS REPORT ABOUT THE ISSUES, ABOUT HOW YOU FELT. MY STAFF ALSO BRIEFED ME. YOU CARED ABOUT YOUR RESOURCES AND YOU WERE CONCERNED. THAT WAS OBVIOUS.

AND SOME OF THOSE SESSIONS WERE PRETTY STORMY. SO MUCH SO, THAT I FELT WE SHOULD OPEN UP THE DISCUSSION BY HOLDING A FULL-SCALE PROVINCIAL REVIEW OF THE POLICY AND CRITERIA FOR MANAGING FLOODPLAINS.

YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT REVIEW AND THE REPRESENTATIVES ON THE REVIEW COMMITTEE THAT INCLUDED REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE SPECIALISTS. THAT COMMITTEE CONDUCTED 15 PUBLIC MEETINGS, AND RECEIVED SOME 300 WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS -- FROM THE PUBLIC, FROM MUNICIPALITIES, CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES AND OTHERS WITH AN INTEREST IN FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT.



I SUBMITTED THE COMMITTEE'S FORMAL REPORT AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE ON MARCH 29.

AT THE SAME TIME, I SENT COPIES OF THE REPORT DIRECTLY TO ALL MUNICIPALITIES, CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES, AND ALL THOSE WHO SUBMITTED BRIEFS TO THE COMMITTEE.

THAT REPORT IS ALSO AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC THROUGH THE DISTRICT AND REGIONAL OFFICES OF MY MINISTRY. I HAVE ASKED FOR WRITTEN COMMENTS ON THE REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE END OF JUNE.

ONCE I RECEIVE THOSE COMMENTS AND ALSO RESOLVE SOME OTHER ISSUES RAISED BY THE COMMITTEE, I EXPECT THAT THE PROPOSED NEW POLICY ON FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT WILL BE DRAFTED QUICKLY.

I ALSO EXPECT THAT THE DRAFT POLICY WILL UNDERGO FURTHER REVIEW BEFORE IT IS IMPLEMENTED. IT IS INTENDED THAT THE FINAL, PROVINCIAL FLOODPLAIN POLICY WILL BE DEVELOPED AND ISSUED UNDER SECTION 3.2 OF THE ONTARIO PLANNING ACT.

I'M SURE MOST OF YOU HERE TODAY HAVE READ THAT REPORT BY NOW AND HAVE DRAFTED YOUR WRITTEN COMMENTS AND SENT THEM TO ME. IF YOU HAVEN'T, PLEASE DO.





YOUR COMMENTS ARE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT.

WE WANT TO PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF FLOOD PROTECTION AND WE WANT TO ENCOURAGE A CO-ORDINATED, PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE USE OF LAND AND THE MANAGEMENT OF WATER.

THAT'S NOT FOR JUST ONE RIVER BASIN. THIS POLICY IS FOR THE WHOLE PROVINCE. NOW THAT CAN BE VERY TRICKY. THAT POLICY MUST STRIKE A BALANCE.

THE FLOODPLAIN CRITERIA CAN'T BE TOO HIGH. VALUABLE LAND COULD BE AFFECTED. BUT THEY CAN'T BE TOO LOW EITHER. A DISASTER COULD RESULT. THERE'S MORE AT STAKE HERE THAN A FEW FLOODED BASEMENTS.

WE ARE CHANGING A SYSTEM THAT HAS EVOLVED OVER 30 YEARS, ONE THAT HAS GIVEN ONTARIO THE ENVIABLE RECORD OF BEING ONE OF THE FEW JURISDICTIONS IN NORTH AMERICA WHERE FLOOD DAMAGE IS ON THE DECLINE.



IN SOME AREAS -- PERHAPS NOT THIS ONE -- FLOODING CAN RESULT IN WIDESPREAD, MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PROPERTY DAMAGE AND PERSONAL GRIEF. IT CAN ALSO RESULT IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS BEING SPENT ON FLOOD RELIEF -- MILLIONS OF YOUR TAX DOLLARS. THAT'S WHY I ASK YOU TO CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE COMMITTEE'S 13 RECOMMENDATIONS.

MANY OF YOU ARE, NO DOUBT, PLEASED WITH THE RECOMMENDATION THAT A MINIMUM STANDARD FOR FLOOD PROTECTION BE ADOPTED. THIS STANDARD WOULD BE BASED ON A FLOOD LEVEL THAT HAS A PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE ONCE EVERY 100 YEARS.

I PERSONALLY BELIEVE THAT'S PRACTICAL FOR MOST AREAS -- BUT WITH THESE PROVISIONS:

- I WOULD ONLY SUPPORT CHANGES FROM THE EXISTING CRITERIA IF THEY HAVE THE CONSENT OF THE VAST MAJORITY OF MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN A SPECIFIC WATERSHED, AND,

- I WOULD NOT SUPPORT LOWERING FLOOD PROTECTION STANDARDS IN AREAS WHERE THE PAST HISTORY OF FLOODING SHOWS THAT THE CRITERIA SHOULD BE HIGHER.



I'M NOT TRYING TO BE AN ALARMIST, BUT RECALL IF YOU WILL THAT NIAGARA WINTER STORM OF 1977 AND ITS EFFECT. WHAT IF THAT STORM HAD COME, NOT IN WINTER, BUT IN THE SPRING, DURING BREAK UP? WHAT IF THE SNOW HAD FALLEN AS RAIN INTO ALREADY SWOLLEN CREEKS AND RIVERS?

AS FOR THE OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS, PLEASE CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE IMPLICATIONS.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEE WILL MEAN A RE-DEFINING OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MUNICIPALITIES, CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

IT WILL MEAN NEW ROLES FOR MANY INDIVIDUALS, REAL ESTATE ORGANIZATIONS, MORTGAGE COMPANIES AND INSURANCE PEOPLE.

WE ARE IN FOR SOME CHANGES . . . AND THOSE CHANGES BEGAN HERE, WERE STARTED BY PEOPLE RIGHT HERE IN THIS ROOM.

I PERSONALLY THINK THE CHANGES WILL BE FOR THE BETTER AND I APPLAUD YOUR INVOLVEMENT.





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REMARKS BY

PAUL YAKABUSKI  
PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANT TO THE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT A CEREMONY  
DESIGNATING THE OTTAWA VALLEY  
AS THE 1984 FORESTRY CAPITAL OF CANADA

PETAWAWA NATIONAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE  
CHALK RIVER, ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1984  
11:00 A.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY





LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, HONORED GUESTS, I WANT TO SAY WHAT A PLEASURE IT IS TO BE HERE THIS MORNING. IT'S ALSO AN HONOR TO BE REPRESENTING THE ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ALAN POPE.

I KNOW MR. POPE WANTED TO BE HERE THIS MORNING, BUT HE HAD A PRIOR ENGAGEMENT. HE DID ASK ME TO EXPRESS HIS HEARTFELT BEST WISHES.

I'D LIKE TO MAKE A FEW REMARKS ABOUT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS OCCASION, AND ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF FORESTRY TO ONTARIO.

INDEED, IT WOULD BE HARD TO EXAGGERATE THE IMPACT OF FORESTRY ON OUR PROVINCE. IN 1983, THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO RECEIVED SOME \$54-MILLION IN DIRECT REVENUES FROM THE FOREST INDUSTRY. THE TOTAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS OF OUR FOREST INDUSTRY WAS \$8.4-BILLION. IT PROVIDED DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT FOR SOME 160,000 PEOPLE.

SO -- WHEN YOU ADD UP ALL THE CORPORATE AND PERSONAL INCOME TAXES, THE GASOLINE TAXES AND SALES TAXES CONTRIBUTED TO OUR ECONOMY BY THE INDUSTRY -- THE BOTTOM LINE IS THAT OUR FOREST INDUSTRY IS VERY IMPORTANT INDEED.



THAT'S TRUE NOW, JUST AS IT HAS BEEN IN THE PAST. OVER THE YEARS, FORESTRY HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MAINSTAYS OF OUR PROVINCIAL ECONOMY. THE FOREST GAVE US OUR EARLIEST EXPORTED COMMODITIES, AND IT HELPED ESTABLISH US AS A MAJOR WORLD SUPPLIER OF PULP AND PAPER.

AND HERE IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY, WE HAVE SEEN THROUGHOUT THE YEARS A REFLECTION OF THE LARGER, PROVINCIAL PICTURE. FORESTRY WAS IMPORTANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VALLEY'S ECONOMY, TOO.

FROM THE HUGE, SQUARE TIMBERS OF WHITE PINE THAT WERE OUR MAIN EXPORTS IN THOSE EARLY DAYS, TO THE MODERN LUMBER PRODUCTS OF TODAY -- THE FORESTS IN THIS AREA HAVE PROVIDED THE PEOPLE WITH A LIVELIHOOD AND A WAY OF LIFE THAT ARE HARD TO BEAT.

THIS YEAR, THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION HAS CHOSEN TO HONOR THE OTTAWA VALLEY -- BY DESIGNATING IT AS CANADA'S FORESTRY CAPITAL IN 1984. I THINK THAT IS VERY FITTING, SINCE THE VALLEY WAS A VERY IMPORTANT EARLY PART OF OUR PRESENT FOREST WEALTH, AND SINCE IT CONTINUES TODAY TO FIND MUCH OF ITS ECONOMIC WELL-BEING IN THE FOREST PRODUCTS PRODUCED LOCALLY.





AS MANY OF YOU ALSO KNOW -- THE ONTARIO TREE COUNCIL SELECTED THE WHITE PINE AS ONTARIO'S OFFICIAL ARBOREAL SYMBOL TO COMMEMORATE ONTARIO'S BICENTENNIAL YEAR. AND -- JUST LAST WEEK -- THE GOVERNMENT NAMED THE WHITE PINE AS THE OFFICIAL PROVINCIAL TREE. NOW, THE WHITE PINE HAS JOINED THE TRILLIUM -- OUR OFFICIAL FLOWER -- AND THE AMETHYST -- OUR OFFICIAL MINERAL -- AS A DISTINCTIVE ONTARIO SYMBOL.

I THINK THE PEOPLE OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY -- THIS VALLEY THAT IS SO RICH IN HISTORY -- CAN BE ESPECIALLY PROUD OF THE FACT THAT THE WHITE PINE GROWS HERE SO ABUNDANTLY. BECAUSE IT MAY WELL BE ARGUED THAT THE WHITE PINE WAS THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCE PRODUCT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONTARIO'S EARLY ECONOMY.

I ALSO THINK THE PEOPLE OF THE VALLEY -- THANKS TO THE EFFORTS OF MANY OF THOSE HERE TODAY -- RECOGNIZE AND APPRECIATE THE HONOR OF LIVING IN THE FORESTRY CAPITAL OF CANADA. MANY OF YOU HAVE DONE A GREAT DEAL OF WORK IN PROMOTING GREATER PUBLIC AWARENESS OF FORESTRY HERE IN THE VALLEY, AND I THINK YOU CAN BE VERY PROUD OF WHAT YOU'VE ACCOMPLISHED.

YOU HAVE ORGANIZED SOME VERY INFORMATIVE AND MEANINGFUL EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES.



THANKS TO THESE EFFORTS, PUBLIC INTEREST IN FORESTRY HERE IS HIGH. AND I THINK ONE OF THE BIGGEST REASONS FOR THAT IS THE FINE WORK AND THE COMMITTED INVOLVEMENT OF THE PROMOTION SOCIETY AND ALL THE OTHER DEDICATED PEOPLE WHO HAVE LABORED LONG AND HARD -- OFTEN IN THE BACKGROUND -- TO MAKE THIS YEAR'S FORESTRY CAPITAL OF CANADA PROGRAM A SUCCESS.

AS MANY OF YOU MAY KNOW, I MYSELF AM A NATIVE OF THE VALLEY. I COME FROM BARRY'S BAY, AND I KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE HOW IMPORTANT FORESTRY IS TO THIS AREA. SO, IN CONCLUSION, I'D JUST LIKE TO SALUTE THE OTTAWA VALLEY AND ITS THRIVING FOREST INDUSTRY.

AND LET ME ADD THAT, AS WE ARE GATHERED HERE TO CELEBRATE THE FORESTRY CAPITAL OF CANADA IN THIS, OUR PROVINCE'S BICENTENNIAL YEAR, WE SHOULD REMEMBER THAT WE'RE ALSO TALKING ABOUT AN INDUSTRY WHOSE CONTINUED WELL BEING IS ABSOLUTELY FUNDAMENTAL TO THE CONTINUED HEALTH AND VITALITY OF THIS REGION.



SO LET US PLEDGE OURSELVES TODAY TO RENEWING OUR COMMITMENT TO THE WISE MANAGEMENT AND INTELLIGENT USE OF OUR FORESTS. AND LET US REDEDICATE OUR EFFORTS TO THE FUTURE WELL-BEING OF THE FOREST INDUSTRY, TO ENSURE A FUTURE WHICH CONTINUES TO BE BRIGHT.





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Original  
Filed

REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

LAND-RELATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS LUNCHEON  
PARK PLAZA HOTEL, TORONTO

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1984  
12:00 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY





I AM VERY GLAD TO WELCOME HERE TODAY THE PARTICIPANTS IN AN EXCITING AND INNOVATIVE PROJECT I BELIEVE WILL PUT ONTARIO IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE WORLD'S COMPUTER MAPPING INDUSTRY.

OVER THE NEXT 36 MONTHS THIS CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT -- INVOLVING SEVERAL PROVINCIAL MINISTRIES, THREE MUNICIPALITIES, THE ONTARIO MAPPING INDUSTRY AND BELL CANADA -- WILL DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A DIGITAL DATA BASE FOR LAND-RELATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR ONTARIO.

THE \$5.3-MILLION PROJECT REPRESENTS A TECHNOLOGICAL LEAP FORWARD FOR THE MAPPING INDUSTRY IN THIS PROVINCE. IT WAS APPROVED THROUGH ONTARIO'S BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT (BILD), AND COST-SHARED BY THE PARTICIPATING GROUPS.

IN APPROVING THIS PROJECT, BILD HAS SEIZED UPON AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ONTARIO TO TAKE A LEAD ROLE IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY WHICH WILL PUT US IN A UNIQUE POSITION TO CAPTURE A SIGNIFICANT SHARE OF THE POTENTIAL WORLD MARKET.

TECHNICAL JARGON SUCH AS "DIGITIZED LAND-RELATED INFORMATION" AND "INTEGRATED DATA BASE MANAGEMENT" OFTEN HAS LITTLE MEANING TO THOSE OF US OUTSIDE THE INDUSTRY.

YET THE CONCEPT IS NOT AS COMPLICATED AS IT MIGHT SOUND. A TOPOGRAPHIC DATA BASE, OR DIGITAL FILE, IS CREATED BY ASSIGNING NUMERIC VALUES TO CORRESPOND TO PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE. SIMPLY PUT, AND LEAVING OUT A LOT OF STEPS, THE RESULTING DIGITAL DATA CAN BE TRANSFERRED -- THROUGH A COMPUTER SOFTWARE PROGRAM -- ONTO A GRAPHICS TERMINAL.

THE CONVERSION FROM CONVENTIONAL TO DIGITAL MAPPING HAS MANY ADVANTAGES. COMPUTERIZED MAPS ARE EASIER TO USE THAN CONVENTIONAL MAPS. THEY CAN BE UPDATED FASTER, ARE MORE VERSATILE AND CAN BE DISPLAYED ON SCREENS IN FIELD OFFICES AT THE PUSH OF A BUTTON.

BUT WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO THE AVERAGE ONTARIO RESIDENT?

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ESTIMATES THAT ONE MINUTE OUT OF EIGHT COULD BE SAVED IN THE AMBULANCE DISPATCH PROCESS THROUGH THE USE OF DIGITAL MAPPING.

EMERGENCY VEHICLE DRIVERS WILL, IN TIME, HAVE AT THEIR FINGERTIPS THE INFORMATION TO DETERMINE WHERE AN EMERGENCY CALL COMES FROM AND HOW BEST TO GET THERE. THE LATEST INFORMATION ON STREET CLOSINGS, ACCIDENT LOCATIONS AND TRAFFIC FLOW COULD BE SUPERIMPOSED ONTO AN ELECTRONIC BASIC STREET GRID.

THE SYSTEM WILL ALSO AID FOREST FIRE FIGHTING BY PROVIDING COMPUTER MAPS WHICH -- WHEN COMBINED WITH DATA SUCH AS WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION, SOIL MOISTURE AND FUEL CONDITIONS -- WILL HELP IN PLANNING FIRE ATTACK STRATEGY AND CONTROL.

CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES WILL BE ABLE TO USE DIGITAL TERRAIN MODELS FOR DRAINAGE BASIN ANALYSIS, AND IN FLOOD PREDICTION MODELS.

MUNICIPALITIES WILL BE ABLE TO BUILD PARCEL DATA BASES AND GRAPHICALLY DISPLAY PARCEL BOUNDARIES, OWNERSHIP, UTILITIES AND ZONING. IT WILL ELIMINATE MUCH OF THE ARDUOUS UPDATING NOW REQUIRED WITH CONVENTIONAL MAPS.

LAWYERS WILL BE ABLE TO SEARCH TITLES MORE EASILY AND AT LESS EXPENSE. REAL ESTATE AGENTS WILL BE ABLE TO QUICKLY DETERMINE THE MARKET VALUE OF LAND, BASED ON SURROUNDING LAND VALUES.

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE WILL BE ABLE TO PLOT THE LOCATIONS AND TIMES OF CRIMES AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS TO HELP THEM ALLOCATE PERSONNEL.

BELL CANADA, AND OTHER UTILITY COMPANIES HAVE SHOWN A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS IN BOTH DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC AND DIGITAL PARCEL BASES. HOWEVER, THE COST TO ANY SINGLE COMPANY TO DEVELOP SUCH A SYSTEM ON ITS OWN IS PROHIBITIVE.

A CO-OPERATIVE APPROACH DOES MORE THAN SAVE MONEY -- A COMMON DIGITAL BASE WILL ALLOW EACH COMPANY TO MAINTAIN ITS OWN PLANT INVENTORIES, AND AT THE SAME TIME CORRELATE THE POSITIONS OF ITS FACILITIES WITH THOSE OF THE OTHER COMPANIES.

THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE MAPPING INFORMATION FROM NUMERIC DATA IS ALREADY ATTRACTING WORLDWIDE ATTENTION. THERE IS A RAPIDLY INCREASING DEMAND FOR DIGITAL MAP DATA FROM ACROSS CANADA AS WELL AS FROM INTERNATIONAL MARKETS.

ONTARIO INDUSTRY IS NOW PRODUCING DIGITAL MAPPING FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, FOR SOME MUNICIPALITIES, AND FOR CONSULTING ENGINEERS WHO USE COMPUTERS TO ANALYSE AND DESIGN PROJECTS.



BUT THE REAL VALUE OF DIGITAL DATA CANNOT BE FULLY REALIZED UNTIL IT CAN BE TIED IN WITH OTHER LAND-RELATED INFORMATION TO CREATE AN INTEGRATED DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

THIS PROJECT IS AIMED AT GIVING US THAT CAPABILITY. IT WILL ULTIMATELY PROVIDE A COMMON BASE OF DIGITIZED LAND-RELATED INFORMATION WHICH CAN BE BUILT UPON BY USER GROUPS IN BOTH THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS. THE DATA BASE CAN BE CUSTOMIZED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF VARIOUS USER GROUPS BY ADDING LAYERS SUCH AS LAND PARCELS, FOREST INVENTORY, UTILITIES, AND OTHER DATA ONTO THE BASE MAP -- ALL IN DIGITAL FORM.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IS EXPENSIVE. WE EXPECT TO SAVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS -- FOR BOTH THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS IN THIS PROVINCE -- BY CO-ORDINATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LAND-RELATED INFORMATION SYSTEM. THE INTERESTED USER GROUPS WILL NOT HAVE TO DUPLICATE THE WORK OF OTHERS TO OBTAIN THE INFORMATION FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES.

ONTARIO'S MAPPING INDUSTRY CAN CONSIDER ITSELF TO BE IN A POSITION OF TRADE ADVANTAGE -- BOTH DOMESTICALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY -- FOR SEVERAL REASONS.

A VAST POTENTIAL MARKET FOR DIGITAL MAPPING TECHNOLOGY ALREADY EXISTS WITHIN CANADA IN TERMS OF UTILITY COMPANIES, THE FOREST INDUSTRY, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CONSULTANTS, AS WELL AS PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

WITH A FULLY DEVELOPED DIGITAL CAPABILITY, THE ONTARIO-BASED MAPPING INDUSTRY -- REPRESENTING MORE THAN HALF OF THE TOTAL CANADIAN INDUSTRY -- WILL BE IN A POSITION TO CAPTURE THE BULK OF THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

CANADIAN MAPPING TECHNOLOGY -- PARTICULARLY IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR -- IS ALREADY CONSIDERABLY AHEAD OF THE INDUSTRY LEVEL IN THE UNITED STATES. IF WE CAN MAINTAIN THIS LEAD IN TERMS OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY, WE ARE LOOKING AT A POTENTIAL MARKET FOR ONTARIO-BASED INDUSTRY AT LEAST 10 TIMES THE SIZE OF OUR DOMESTIC MARKET.

ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE, CANADIAN SURVEY AND MAPPING EXPERTISE HAS ALWAYS BEEN HIGHLY REGARDED. AS MUCH AS ONE-THIRD OF THE INCOME OF THE AIR SURVEY INDUSTRY HAS COME FROM OVERSEAS PROJECTS, WITH ONTARIO COMPANIES GENERATING TWO-THIRDS OF THE TOTAL OFFSHORE SURVEY AND MAPPING WORK WHICH COMES TO CANADA.

THIS PROJECT AIMS AT GIVING ONTARIO A REAL ADVANTAGE WHEN COMPETING FOR NEW PROJECTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE.

WE ARE TACKLING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS INNOVATIVE SYSTEM FROM A PROVINCIAL LEVEL, FROM A MUNICIPAL LEVEL AND FROM AN INDUSTRY LEVEL.

THE MINISTRIES OF NATURAL RESOURCES, CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS, HEALTH, MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING, TOGETHER WITH THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE ALL INVOLVED AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL.

THE CITIES OF CAMBRIDGE AND WOODSTOCK, THE COUNTY OF OXFORD, BELL CANADA AND THE ONTARIO MAPPING INDUSTRY WILL SHARE THE COST OF DEVELOPING THE NEW SYSTEM WITH THE PROVINCE.

TO BETTER ANTICIPATE THE NEEDS OF THESE AND OTHER POTENTIAL USER GROUPS, MY MINISTRY CONDUCTED A COMPREHENSIVE USER NEEDS STUDY. THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS IS THAT BY UNDERSTANDING ALL OUR REQUIREMENTS IN ADVANCE, WE WILL QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY BE ABLE TO FOCUS ON HOW TO BEST SERVE ALL OUR NEEDS.

THE NEEDS STUDY LED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIFIC PILOT PROJECTS NOW GETTING UNDER WAY IN CAMBRIDGE, WOODSTOCK AND OXFORD COUNTY.

NINE COMPANIES REPRESENTING THE ONTARIO MAPPING INDUSTRY WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE PILOT PROJECTS ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSULTING SERVICES, SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION, AND PRODUCTION OF CARTOGRAPHIC DATA FILES AND MAP PRODUCTS.

A PILOT PROJECT CONDUCTED IN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, WILL PROVIDE BELL CANADA WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD AS WELL AS WORK WITH OTHER UTILITY COMPANIES TO ESTABLISH UNIVERSAL STANDARDS FOR UTILITY LOCATION MAPPING.

THESE PILOT PROJECTS WILL ALLOW US TO DETERMINE FIRSTHAND WHAT CAN AND CANNOT BE DONE WITH THIS TECHNOLOGY. A REVIEW OF ALL PILOT PROJECTS WILL BE UNDERTAKEN BY A JOINT MANAGEMENT TEAM 15 MONTHS AFTER START-UP.

WHILE EVERYONE HERE TODAY HAS AN ACTIVE INTEREST AND PARTICIPATING ROLE TO PLAY IN THESE PROJECTS, THERE ARE MANY OTHER GROUPS THAT ARE NOT YET INVOLVED BUT ARE EAGERLY WAITING TO SEE THE RESULTS OF PHASE ONE.

I HAVE ALREADY TOUCHED ON JUST A FEW EXAMPLES OF THE MANY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUCCESS OF THIS PROJECT. WE ALSO ANTICIPATE THE PROJECT WILL STIMULATE JOB CREATION IN ONTARIO'S MAPPING INDUSTRY IN THE AREA OF 250 TO 300 JOBS OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS.

ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR THE INDUSTRY -- DIRECTLY RESULTING FROM THIS PROJECT -- ARE SIGNIFICANT. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE 1983 REVENUES OF \$30-MILLION TO \$35-MILLION FOR THE MAPPING INDUSTRY IN THIS PROVINCE WILL DOUBLE IN THREE TO FIVE YEARS -- POSSIBLY REACHING A LEVEL OF \$100-MILLION OR MORE WITHIN 10 YEARS.

PERHAPS MOST IMPORTANT IS THE LONG-TERM BENEFIT TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS PROVINCE THROUGH EXPANSION OF AN INDUSTRY RESULTING IN INCREASED JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND OVERALL ECONOMIC BENEFITS.

I SHARE WITH ALL OF YOU HERE TODAY THE EXCITEMENT OF BEING PART OF THIS CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY EFFORT.





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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

NATIONAL WATER ALLIANCE MIDWEST WATER SYMPOSIUM

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

MAY 19, 1984

NOON

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY





I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE FRESHWATER FOUNDATION AND THE NATIONAL WATER ALLIANCE FOR INVITING ME TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY.

I NOTICE FROM YOUR AGENDA THAT I'M THE ONLY CANADIAN SPEAKER AT YOUR SYMPOSIUM. THEREFORE, I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO FOCUS YOUR ATTENTION NORTH OF THE BORDER FOR A FEW MOMENTS -- TO MY HOME PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

I KNOW MANY OF YOU HAVE VISITED ONTARIO. AND THOSE OF YOU WHO HAVE VISITED OUR PROVINCE HAVE PROBABLY BEEN AMAZED AT THE ABUNDANCE OF OUR WATER RESOURCES.

LOOK AT A MAP OF ONTARIO AND YOU'LL SEE THAT MUCH OF THE PROVINCE IS WATER. IN FACT, ALMOST ONE-FIFTH OF ONTARIO IS WATER. THAT'S ABOUT 70,000 SQUARE MILES OF WATER -- OR ABOUT TWICE THE SIZE OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

IN FACT, WE HAVE MORE THAN 200,000 LAKES IN THE PROVINCE. AND WE'RE THE ONLY CANADIAN PROVINCE THAT BORDERS ON THE GREAT LAKES -- THE LARGEST CHAIN OF FRESHWATER LAKES IN THE WORLD.

MANY PEOPLE WHO HAVE FLOWN OVER THE LAKES HAVE MARVELLED AT THE SIZE OF THESE VAST BODIES OF WATER. AND NO WONDER. THEIR TOTAL AREA IS ABOUT TWICE THE SIZE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE GREAT LAKES CONTAIN ALMOST ONE-FIFTH OF ALL THE FRESH WATER ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

THAT'S A LOT OF WATER. SO IT'S NOT SURPRISING THAT STATES LACKING SUCH AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER ARE STARTING TO LOOK AT THE GREAT LAKES FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE WATER SUPPLIES.

THESE MOUNTING PRESSURES HAVE FORCED US IN ONTARIO AND OUR NEIGHBORS IN THE GREAT LAKES STATES TO TAKE A FRESH LOOK AT OUR WATER RESOURCES.

I KNOW YOU'VE BEEN TALKING A LOT AT THIS SYMPOSIUM ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CO-OPERATING STATE-TO-STATE AND REGION-TO-REGION WHEN DEALING WITH WATER QUANTITY ISSUES.

WELL, I WOULD NOW LIKE TO INTRODUCE ANOTHER ELEMENT IN WATER RESOURCE CO-OPERATION -- AND THAT IS REGIONAL CO-OPERATION ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE.

THE SEVEN STATES AND ONE PROVINCE BORDERING THE GREAT LAKES ARE INCREASINGLY REALIZING THE IMPORTANCE -- INDEED THE NECESSITY -- OF WORKING TOGETHER TO DEAL WITH THE GROWING WATER QUANTITY ISSUE.

SO WE ARE MOVING NOW TOGETHER TO DEVELOP STRATEGIES THAT PERMIT US TO BEGIN TO MANAGE AND OPTIMIZE WATER AS A VALUED RESOURCE.

OUR LONGER TERM OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE JOINT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES -- BY ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, BOTH CANADIAN AND AMERICAN -- THAT SHARE THE SAME GREAT WATERSHED THAT IS SO CRITICAL TO OUR PROSPERITY.

I KNOW THAT MANY CANADIANS TEND TO THINK OF THE GREAT LAKES AS A SOLELY CANADIAN RESOURCE. AND PROBABLY MANY AMERICANS SEE THESE VAST BODIES OF WATER AS BEING SOLELY AMERICAN.

YET THESE LAKES HAPPEN TO BE INTERNATIONAL. THE CANADA/U.S. BOUNDARY RUNS THROUGH THE CENTRE OF LAKES SUPERIOR, HURON, ERIE AND ONTARIO.

AS YOU KNOW, BOTH CANADA AND THE U.S. HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO THE FOUR GREAT LAKES ALONG OUR BORDER -- UNDER THE 1909 BOUNDARY WATERS TREATY.

ALTHOUGH WE IN ONTARIO HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO THE WATER IN THE GREAT LAKES, WE HAVE TO BEGIN EXAMINING THE TRUE MEANING OF THE PHRASE EQUAL RIGHTS.

AFTER ALL, AMERICANS USE FOUR TIMES AS MUCH GREAT LAKES WATER AS WE DO. THIS, OF COURSE, MAKES SENSE, SINCE THE GREAT LAKES STATES ARE MORE POPULATED AND MORE INDUSTRIALIZED THAN ONTARIO.

YET OUR BIG CONCERN NOW IS THAT THE LAKE LEVELS COULD DROP PERMANENTLY BECAUSE OF GROWING CONSUMPTION OF WATER. WE WOULD ALL LOSE EQUALLY IF THIS HAPPENED.

AFTER ALL, THE GREAT LAKES ARE A PRODUCT OF THE LAST ICE AGE. THEY WERE CARVED OUT OF THE LANDSCAPE BY GLACIERS AND FILLED WITH WATER AS THE GLACIERS RECEDED.

SO THE ONLY WATER WE CAN USE WITHOUT THREATENING LAKE LEVELS IS THE RENEWABLE SUPPLY -- OR THE WATER THAT FALLS AS RAIN AND SNOW AND PASSES THROUGH THE SYSTEM REGULARLY.

IF WE START REMOVING MORE THAN THIS AMOUNT -- AND DON'T RETURN IT TO THE LAKES -- WE'LL BE DIPPING INTO A VOLUME OF WATER LEFT BY GLACIATION -- AND THE LAKE LEVELS WILL DROP PERMANENTLY.

CLEARLY WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LET THIS HAPPEN.

AT PRESENT, ONTARIO AND THE GREAT LAKES STATES PERMANENTLY REMOVE ALMOST 5,000 CUBIC FEET OF WATER EACH SECOND.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION PREDICTS THAT THE AMOUNT OF WATER CONSUMED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER COULD BE UP TO SEVEN TIMES GREATER BY THE YEAR 2035. AND THAT JUST REFERS TO THE IMPACT OF GROWING DEMAND WITHIN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN. IT DOESN'T INCLUDE ANY ADDITIONAL DIVERSIONS OUT OF THE BASIN.

IF WATER CONSUMPTION GETS THAT HIGH, THE LEVELS OF LAKES ERIE, HURON AND MICHIGAN COULD DROP UP TO 13 INCHES.

WITHOUT QUESTION, THIS WOULD BE CATASTROPHIC FOR THE ENTIRE REGION.

IT'S HARD TO OVERESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GREAT LAKES TO ONTARIO AND THE GREAT LAKES STATES.



IN ONTARIO, MOST OF OUR COMMUNITIES AND INDUSTRIES ARE LOCATED ALONG THE SHORES OF THE GREAT LAKES.

AND SINCE ONTARIO IS THE MOST POPULATED PROVINCE IN CANADA, THAT MEANS THAT ONE OUT OF EVERY THREE CANADIANS DEPENDS ON WATER IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN FOR WATER. I UNDERSTAND THE FIGURE IN THE UNITED STATES IS ABOUT ONE IN SEVEN.

WATER IS FUNDAMENTAL TO OUR INDUSTRIES, OUR AGRICULTURE, OUR MANUFACTURING, OUR TOURISM AND OUR COMMUNITIES. IT IS THE KEY TO ECONOMIC WEALTH AND JOBS IN THE REGION -- PROVIDING US WITH A QUALITY OF LIFE SECOND TO NONE.

THE LIST OF ECONOMIC BENEFITS WE ALL DERIVE FROM THE LAKES IS STAGGERING.

IN ONTARIO ALONE, ALMOST 20 BILLION KILOWATT HOURS OF POWER ARE GENERATED IN THE PROVINCE EACH YEAR BY WATERS FLOWING THROUGH THE GREAT LAKES. THAT'S ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF ONTARIO'S WATER POWER CAPACITY, AND ABOUT 12 PER CENT OF ALL THE ELECTRICITY GENERATED IN ONTARIO.

THAT'S ABOUT \$650-MILLION WORTH OF POWER IN ONTARIO ANNUALLY.

IF MORE WATER IS TAKEN OUT OF THE LAKES, THERE IS LESS WATER FLOWING THROUGH THE SYSTEM -- AND THAT MEANS LESS POWER IS GENERATED. EVERY SIX-INCH DROP IN LAKE LEVELS WOULD COST ONTARIO AN ESTIMATED \$20-MILLION ANNUALLY.

BESIDES PROVIDING A WEALTH OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER, THE GREAT LAKES ARE ALSO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. COMMERCIAL SHIPPING IS A SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC BASE IN OUR REGION -- WITH A CAPABILITY OF MOVING MORE THAN 220 MILLION TONS OF WATERBORNE CARGO EACH YEAR THROUGH THE GREAT LAKES/ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY NAVIGATION SYSTEM.

JUST A ONE INCH DROP IN WATER LEVELS IN THE SHIPPING CHANNELS WOULD REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF CARGO SHIPPED THROUGH THE LAKES BY ONE MILLION TONS. THIS WOULD COST THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY -- AND PORT COMMUNITIES LIKE THUNDER BAY -- MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN LOST REVENUE.

THE HUGE TANKERS USED BY THE COMMERCIAL SHIPPING INDUSTRY WOULDN'T BE THE ONLY VESSELS AFFECTED BY LOWER LAKE LEVELS.

RECREATIONAL BOATING WOULD ALSO BE AFFECTED. THAT'S BECAUSE NEW DOCKS OR EXTENSIONS TO EXISTING DOCKS WOULD HAVE TO BE BUILT TO ADJUST TO LOWER WATER LEVELS. MANY OF THE MORE THAN 200 ONTARIO MARINA OPERATORS ALONG THE GREAT LAKES WOULD HAVE TO DREDGE THEIR HARBORS. AND SOME HARBORS AND INLETS MIGHT BECOME TOO SHALLOW TO BE ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT.

AS YOU KNOW, TOURISM AND RECREATION IS A MAJOR INDUSTRY IN OUR REGION, ONE WORTH BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. ONTARIO RESIDENTS OWN MORE THAN ONE MILLION BOATS, AND SPEND MORE THAN \$480-MILLION EACH YEAR ON BOATING ACTIVITIES. ABOUT 21,000 PEOPLE IN ONTARIO DEPEND ON RECREATIONAL BOATING FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD.

LOWER LAKE LEVELS WOULD ALSO REDUCE OUR VALUABLE WETLAND AREAS ALONG THE SHORES OF THE GREAT LAKES AND THEIR CONNECTING WATERWAYS. AS YOU KNOW, WETLAND AREAS ARE VITAL TO MANY FORMS OF WILDLIFE AND FISH. THESE AREAS ALSO PERFORM A USEFUL FUNCTION AS A FILTER, BY TRAPPING POLLUTANTS THAT WOULD OTHERWISE RUN OFF INTO THE LAKES.

AS FOR OUR FISHERIES, I DON'T HAVE TO REMIND THOSE OF YOU FROM THE GREAT LAKES STATES HOW IMPORTANT SPORTS AND COMMERCIAL FISHING ARE TO THE ECONOMY OF THE REGION.

SPORTS FISHERMEN ALONE PUT OVER \$200-MILLION INTO THE ONTARIO ECONOMY EVERY YEAR. AND COMMERCIAL FISHING ON THE LAKES IS A \$30-MILLION INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO, EMPLOYING ABOUT 2,000 PEOPLE.

AND THERE IS ALSO THE DANGER OF IMPAIRED WATER QUALITY, SINCE LESS WATER IN THE SYSTEM WOULD MEAN LESS DILUTION FOR CONTAMINANTS IN THE WATER.

THE LIST GOES ON AND ON.

THE LOSSES TO THE REGION COULD BE IN THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY. WITHOUT QUESTION, WE CANNOT AFFORD TO PAY THIS PRICE.

SO WE MUST DEVELOP JOINT AND CO-ORDINATED STRATEGIES. THESE WILL HELP US TO BOTH PROTECT THE RESOURCE FROM ANY MOUNTING PRESSURE FOR NEW DIVERSIONS, AND DEAL WITH THE ISSUE OF INCREASING CONSUMPTION.

WE ALL STAND TO LOSE ECONOMIC BENEFITS -- ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER -- IF WE DO NOT TAKE OUR CONSERVATION EFFORTS MORE SERIOUSLY.

SPEAKING AS A CANADIAN FOR A MOMENT, I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT THE PROJECTIONS SHOW THAT YOU WILL CONTINUE TO CONSUME ABOUT FOUR TIMES AS MUCH WATER AS WE DO.

I MIGHT ALSO ADD IN PASSING THAT THE CHICAGO DIVERSION -- A DIVERSION THAT FALLS OUTSIDE THE AUTHORITY OF THE IJC -- IS VIEWED AS SOMETHING OF A WILD CARD BY YOUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS. IN THE FUTURE, THIS DIVERSION COULD AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF ALL OF THE JURISDICTIONS WHICH SHARE THIS LAKE SYSTEM.

SO ACTION IS NECESSARY NOW -- OR THOSE OF US IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE EQUAL USER RIGHTS IN A DECLINING RESOURCE.

THE QUESTION IS -- DO WE, AS A GROUP, HAVE THE INFORMATION AND THE JOINT POLICIES AND MECHANISMS TO DEAL WITH THESE PRESSURES? CAN WE, AS A REGION, BE REASONABLY CONFIDENT THAT WE CAN PROTECT OUR JOINT INTERESTS IN THE FACE OF THESE GROWING PRESSURES?

I BELIEVE THE ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS IS "NOT YET", BUT "WE MUST". AND I THINK THAT THIS REPRESENTS A MAJOR CHALLENGE TO US IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION.

AND WE MUST HAVE A REGIONAL CONSENSUS BEFORE WE CONFRONT CONSUMPTION OR DIVERSION ON A NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LEVEL.

I AM PLEASED THAT WE ARE NOW TAKING THE INITIAL STEPS TOWARD ACHIEVING THIS GOAL.

AS MANY OF YOU KNOW, THE GOVERNMENTS OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND THE GREAT LAKES STATES SIGNED A RESOLUTION AT MACKINAC ISLAND TWO YEARS AGO ON THE ISSUE OF GREAT LAKES WATER DIVERSIONS.

THAT RESOLUTION STATED THAT NO FURTHER DIVERSIONS OUT OF THE BASIN SHOULD TAKE PLACE WITHOUT AGREEMENT FROM ALL PROVINCIAL, STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED.

THIS KIND OF STRONG REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IS ALSO REFLECTED IN A NUMBER OF OTHER RECENT WATER QUANTITY INITIATIVES.



FOR EXAMPLE, ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVES SIT ON A RECENTLY-FORMED COUNCIL OF GREAT LAKES GOVERNORS' TASK FORCE ON THE WATER QUANTITY ISSUE.

AND I AM MOST GRATIFIED THAT SOME OF OUR GREAT LAKES NEIGHBORS HAVE INCLUDED REFERENCES TO ONTARIO WHEN PROPOSING VARIOUS ANTI-DIVERSION BILLS IN STATE LEGISLATURES AND IN CONGRESS.

WE MUST WORK TO CONTINUE THIS SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION AND ONGOING DIALOGUE IF WE ARE TO CONSERVE AND PROTECT THE GREAT LAKES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

AND THAT IS WHY FORUMS LIKE THIS ARE SO IMPORTANT.

AND THAT IS WHY THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO IS HOSTING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN TORONTO NEXT MONTH ON THE GROWING DEMANDS FOR GREAT LAKES WATER. THE CONFERENCE IS CALLED FUTURES IN WATER. IT WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 12 - 14, AND I WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO ATTEND.

HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS AND WATER EXPERTS FROM ACROSS NORTH AMERICA WILL ATTEND THIS EXCITING CONFERENCE.



THEY WILL DISCUSS SUCH THINGS AS WATER SHORTAGES IN THE STATES, GROWING DEMAND FOR WATER IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION, AND VARIOUS SCHEMES TO DIVERT GREAT LAKES WATER OUT OF THE BASIN.

YOUR OWN MINNESOTA SENATOR DAVE DURENBERGER WILL SPEAK AT FUTURES IN WATER -- AS WILL UTAH GOVERNOR SCOTT MATHESON, WILLIAM MILLIKEN OF THE CENTER FOR THE GREAT LAKES, THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, PAUL ROBINSON, AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE IJC, THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AND HYDRO, SHIPPING, TOURISM, AND ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS.

IT PROMISES TO BE A LIVELY, INFORMATIVE FORUM. AND NO DOUBT YOUR PRESENCE WOULD MAKE IT EVEN MORE SO.

I HOPE TO SEE MANY OF YOU IN TORONTO NEXT MONTH SO THAT WE MAY CONTINUE THE DIALOGUE BEGUN HERE IN ST. PAUL.





REMARKS BY

JOHN R. SLOAN  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION  
OUTDOORS WRITERS OF CANADA

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO

JUNE 2, 1984  
7 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

When I'm going to speak to a group, I always try to do a little research on them. In this case, I checked with some of my colleagues at the Ministry of Natural Resources.

I found that the biologists, administrators and game managers have a great deal of confidence in you.

That's a little unusual, because it's not always easy to deal with the press. Sometimes it can be downright frustrating.

There are days when people call asking about some minor topic, perhaps a fine-tuning of the deer hunting regulations. Explaining that to a reporter who's never had any hunting experience, and who has no idea of what a selective harvest is can really use up your time.

My staff appreciate the fact that outdoor writers are specialists, people who bring good background knowledge to an interview. That makes the communications part of our jobs a lot easier.

In fact, one of the biologists told me that when he recognizes the voice of one of you on the phone, he actually feels a sense of relief.

You can take that as a compliment. I heard other comments in a similar vein. In fact, I heard so many nice things about you that I was afraid my address was going to inflate your egos.

My staff reassured me. Not to worry, they said. If what I told you caused some of your heads to swell a bit, it would be hard to notice.



I think they're jealous. And so am I. You people have a lot of influence. Your stories are required reading by resource managers. And your millions of other fans depend on you for the latest information and judgment calls.

Your newspaper columns and magazine articles carry the solid, expository prose on issues that we all consider vital. You reach the audience we have to communicate with -- the people who are both interested in our natural resources and who participate actively in outdoor pursuits.

And fortunate is the manager who has your support. He has an immediate running start on a chance to do some good. And today, we all need the help of friends -- even if it's criticism that's constructive.

Wildlife managers can't do it alone. Fisheries biologists can't do it alone. Interest groups, individuals, municipalities, landowners, the provincial government -- the federal government, can't do it alone. And it's just not a question of financing -- the job of resource management is too big.

That means you have a bigger role to play -- urging those groups to get together and get to work.

Here in Ontario, we're proud of our Community Fisheries Involvement Program. Many of the Ontario contingent here liked it too. It was the kind of "hands on", co-operative venture writers have been advocating for years. So you wrote about it.

What happened with CFIP? We found there were all kinds of people out there who wanted to get involved with us to improve streams and fish populations.

Our moose program is well under way.. You people talked it up, got interest going. We got a great response from outdoors people -- and we got information we could base a program on.

Who cares more about endangered species than outdoor writers? Not many, in my book. You obviously enjoyed our efforts to re-introduce peregrine falcons. Your stories showed it -- you got a lot of other people very excited about this program too.

I think we also got a full and fair hearing from you on our new Crown land recreation program. It includes not just revisions to non-resident fishing regulations and fees, but a pilot study program in northwestern Ontario.



You bravely tackled our Strategic Land Use Program, too. Now, that story does not have the appeal of our efforts to re-introduce wild turkeys, but you gave it your best shot, because it was important to everyone in the province.

And that, ladies and gentlemen, is my clever way of easing away from a hymn to your greatness -- delightful as that may be -- into something else -- another important -- but tough -- subject to tackle.

This is a subject that a lot of resource managers, outdoor writers, outdoors people and all kinds of grade school teachers and their classes talk and write about.

But, unfortunately, I have a feeling the great bulk of the population -- throughout Canada -- has no idea how important this subject is.

I'm talking about wetlands.

I want to talk to you about wetlands and wetland conservation for two reasons.

First, I think that we need the support of outdoor writers to get the message across on the need for wetland conservation. On subjects like this, you are the main line of communication between resources ministries and the public. In Ontario, we estimate about 80 per cent of our printed communications are done through you.

My second reason is that wetland conservation is an issue that doesn't seem to have the dramatic appeal of topics like acid rain. Wetlands, I fear, are an important subject that could too easily be shifted to the back burner.

Much of what I have to say about wetlands tonight will apply most directly to Ontario. But I haven't forgotten that this is a national audience.

So I'm going to divide you up right now. When I say wetlands, I want you to think differently.

The writers from the Prairies -- visualize potholes and sloughs. Those of you who hail from Ontario and Quebec -- feel free to conceive of wetlands as marshes. And those from our ocean provinces -- think of coastal estuaries.

Then, you will all just be putting regional names on an important subject.

Many of you know the federal government is setting up an organization called Habitat Canada. The preliminary research done by their biologists has already identified wetlands as the prime habitat problem right across this country.

Wetlands are at a crisis stage in the Prairies and in southern Ontario. Other parts of the country have been a little more fortunate.

Yet, across Canada, few developments are more significant for the future of some of our fish and wildlife species, and for outdoor recreation.

Wetlands are extremely important areas. Wetlands provide nesting habitat for 70 per cent of the waterfowl in North America. They are the spawning grounds for muskies, pike, crappies, pumpkinseed, perch, carp, bullhead and largemouth bass.

Wetlands form the nursery habitat for all of those species plus walleye and some migratory salmonids. Those of you from the West Coast will be interested in the fact that researchers out there have found that coastal estuaries are essential to some species of Pacific Salmon.

Wetlands are tremendous food-producers. Fish that live in rivers often depend on the food production in riverside marshes and swamps. On the East Coast, researchers found that an acre of oceanside marsh produces more protein than an acre of wheatfield in Alberta.

And wetlands do even more than produce food and support wildlife. They also help to improve water quality, to reduce erosion, to regulate runoff and to maintain supplies of ground water.

They are vital to outdoor recreation. In Ontario in 1980, it's estimated that wetland-related activities produced more than 50 million user-days of fishing, hunting, camping and birdwatching -- contributing more than \$800-million to the economy.

Here in southern Ontario, there are indications that we've already lost an estimated 80 per cent of our wetlands. We have also begun to take action to protect these valuable areas. In April, the Minister introduced a system of wetlands evaluation to identify the most important wetlands in Ontario.

We developed this evaluation system over the past three years, working with the Canadian Wildlife Service. We plan to spend a quarter of a million dollars each year for the next three years to classify our marshes, swamps, bogs and fens.



The field testing has been completed, and the evaluation work is going ahead this summer.

The experience we've had in the past three years has shown us that stories about marshes and swamps just don't grab attention the way some other topics do. The wetlands problem isn't going to take people by storm the way acid rain did.

Perhaps we have to face the fact that it's easy to saturate the market for material on wetlands. But is it possible to get the wetlands message across in the context of other material?

Perhaps a few paragraphs on the significance of wetlands would fit well in a feature on waterfowling. Or in stories on pike or muskie fishing. Or in an article about community fisheries involvement programs with a wetlands component.

Wetlands certainly fit naturally into birdwatching and outdoor cooking columns. And then there's the purely esthetic angle: wetlands are living places, one of the few natural environments where you are almost guaranteed to see a real variety of living things.

Perhaps we've tended to take wetlands too much for granted. We've been enjoying the products of the wetlands -- the ducks and the fish -- without too much thought about the source.

Maybe, by going out of our way to be explicit about the role of wetlands in the life cycles of our fish and wildlife, we can begin to raise people's awareness of their importance.

That's a positive approach, one that certainly can't harm our prospects for wetland conservation. It's certainly more constructive than trying to blame specific groups for the loss of our wetlands.

In fact, right now I'd like to settle the question of who's responsible for the destruction of our wetlands. All of us are. The entire human population of this country is putting pressure on wetlands. We are competing with our fish and wildlife.

Some people would like to single out groups or specific pieces of legislation and lay the blame there.

That approach to the problem of wetland conservation is just not good enough! It's counter-productive. Some of the best possibilities for effective programs of wetland conservation may depend on co-operation with all land users.

Farming is an excellent example.

Across Canada, the solutions to some of the agricultural problems can go hand-in-hand with measures that will help conserve wetlands.

What better way to implement measures that help wetlands than by riding piggy-back on agricultural soil conservation programs?

The various ministries and departments of agriculture have resources that other types of ministries can only dream about. In some provinces, there is one field representative for every 60 farmers. The best way to have those field people carrying a message about conservation of wetlands is by co-operation.

In Ontario, that co-operation has already begun. We are writing a section for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food's handbook on land drainage. They are adding a chapter entitled "Fish and Wildlife Considerations."

Isn't it amazing how complicated things get? Two decades ago, things seemed simpler, more straightforward. Actually, they probably were just as complex as they are today. What's changed is our approach to things. We are more sophisticated.

In the Ministry of Natural Resources, things are done differently than they were in the old Department of Lands and Forests. Your publications have changed as well. I recall early editions of some of your publications, particularly the magazines. A few short years ago, they were a pale shadow of the glossy, professional productions they've become.

Outdoor writers now produce material that has a message. The stories illustrate new techniques, new places to go, and promote a more thorough understanding of conservation among the general public.

The last task is a critical one. Our enjoyment of the outdoors depends on the things that we consider our common property. We tend to talk about our land, our air, our water, our wetlands.

It's vital to get the message across that these must be used wisely. After all, we don't really own the land, the air, the water, and the wetlands. We're only borrowing them -- from our children.





REMARKS BY

JOHN R. SLOAN  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

INTERNATIONAL PRECIOUS METALS INSTITUTE  
ANNUAL MEETING

SHERATON CENTRE HOTEL, TORONTO  
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1984  
8:00 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



I want to say first of all that it's a real honor to be here tonight, addressing this very distinguished group.

As you know, I am standing in for the Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. Pope, who asked me to express his regret that he couldn't be with you here tonight.

I understand that many of you are visiting Toronto for the first time. So I'd like to take this opportunity to welcome you warmly -- on behalf of all the people of Ontario.

I thought it might be appropriate to tell those of you who are new to Toronto a little bit about the Province of Ontario and its largest urban centre.

You probably know that Canada is the world's third-largest supplier of gold. You may not know that Ontario is Canada's leading producer of gold. Ontario is also a significant producer of silver, and the third-largest supplier of platinum group metals in the world, as a by-product of our nickel-copper mines.

Over the past 100 years or so, the metal mining industry of Ontario has been a significant factor in our development. It has allowed us to achieve world prominence as an exporter of both base and precious metals. In fact, every year, metals supplied by Ontario amount to more than a third of the total newly-mined metals produced in the United States.

Here in Ontario, the streets aren't exactly paved with gold -- but some of our windows are made with it. You might have noticed the two golden office towers that are part of the Toronto skyline -- the Royal Bank Towers, just down Bay Street.





The windows of those two towers contain about 2,500 ounces of gold -- worth some \$925,000 U.S., without the fabricating costs, or about \$1,197,320 Canadian at 10:30 a.m. on May 25, 1984.

Toronto, as you may already have noticed, is a beautiful, modern city. It's safe, and it's very clean. It's also a tremendously exciting and vital city. There are dozens of theatres and cinemas, thousands of restaurants -- hundreds of things to see and do.

But it occurs to me that Ontario, and perhaps Canada as a whole, is something of a paradox. Canada is a highly-developed nation. But -- at the same time -- it's a country that is still in the process of being developed.

When you step outside the door of this hotel, what do you see? You see a very modern city. But you shouldn't let the urban sophistication of Toronto deceive you.

The City of Toronto is located close to the southernmost tip of Ontario -- an enormous mass of land and water that stretches thousands of kilometres to the north. There are still places in northern Ontario today that are wilderness. Those places remain essentially as they were thousands of years ago.

An enormous territory of close to one million square kilometres of land and water: that is the province of Ontario. And much of our province is -- to all intents and purposes -- still undeveloped, and only partly explored.

In some of these areas, huge forests occupy thousands of square kilometres. There are large lakes that are seldom visited by man. There are still other lakes that do not yet even have names.

Ours is an exciting land -- a land of sharp contrasts and exquisite subtleties -- a land where the technology of modern civilization is often hard-pressed to make headway against the raw power of nature.

Up in northern Ontario, we're still building major roads -- opening the province for mineral exploration, forest production and recreation.

I believe it is this paradox -- this meeting of the modern and the natural worlds -- that helps make Ontario such a unique and diverse province. It is a beautiful and haunting land. It is also a land with great resource potential and natural wealth.

It is the development of those natural resources that in large part allows us to maintain our modern lifestyle -- and one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Now, someone once said that praise is like gold and diamonds. It owes its value chiefly to its scarcity. So I don't want to go overboard praising the City of Toronto or the province of Ontario. And I didn't come here tonight just to give you a geography lesson.

At the beginning of my remarks, I wanted to give you a very broad picture of just where you are tonight. And now I want to talk for a moment about the precious metals of Ontario.

As you probably know, Ontario mines all eight of the precious metals. We're one of only three places in the world that can make that claim. What's more, much of our mineral potential remains unexplored.

That situation, however, is changing. In the last few years, several venture companies have made major new gold finds here in Ontario. These discoveries have sparked what can best be described as prospecting fever.

The most notable of the recent finds were at Hemlo, Detour Lake and Cameron Lake. Many of you will be familiar with the names of these camps. Detour Lake and Hemlo should both be in full production by the end of the decade.

The reserves at the Hemlo camp alone are thought to be sufficient to establish mining and milling of 10,000 metric tons of ore per day. That represents an annual value of recoverable gold of something like \$500-million Canadian, at current prices.

As well, at the Detour Lake camp -- about a 900-kilometre drive northeast of here -- we have what promises to develop into one of Canada's single largest daily tonnage gold mines.

Together, the Hemlo and Detour Lake camps have sparked considerable gold fever in Ontario. Let me give you an example of what I mean.



The number of mining claims staked in 1983 in Ontario increased by 111 per cent over 1982, for a grand total of 70,314 claims staked. The number of days of mining assessment work being reported was up 42 per cent over the same period. As well, the number of prospecting licences issued also went up significantly last year.

What does all this exploration activity mean?

It means that the future of our precious metal mining industry in Ontario is looking better all the time. It means that exploration companies are out looking for new metal deposits, and that new supplies of valuable metals will some day be won from the ground.

And that could mean Ontario will one day gain even more prominence in the world market.

In 1983, Ontario produced about \$363-million worth of gold, and slightly more than \$157-million worth of silver. In the same year, we only produced about \$67-million worth of the platinum group metals -- due to a lengthy shutdown of copper-nickel facilities in the Sudbury area.

As I mentioned earlier, Ontario is the third-largest supplier of platinum group metals in the world. Of course, our output of PGMs is nowhere near that of the other two major producers, South Africa and the Soviet Union. But we in Ontario have several competitive advantages over both of those jurisdictions.

For one thing, we live in close proximity to the world's second-largest precious metals market -- the United States. For another, we have a long tradition of economic and political stability -- a factor which I think is sometimes under-estimated in the world marketplace.

I'm sure I don't have to tell you the tremendous economic and strategic importance of these noble metals -- of platinum, palladium, iridium and rhodium, ruthenium and osmium. We all know that they make a very important contribution to modern life.

And we know there will be a continuing demand for the platinum-group metals in the future -- from the automotive industry; from the medical and dental world; from the aeronautical and aerospace engineering industries; and from the pharmaceutical industry.

Unlike South Africa and the Soviet Union, Ontario's production of this group of metals is mainly linked to nickel output.

As you know, there is currently an excess in world nickel production capacity. And there are also forecasts of a low rate of growth in the world economy. So we are not likely to see major investment in new nickel production -- and hence in platinum-group metal production -- in Canada for some time.

However, while base metal producers are waiting for the economic recovery to improve their markets, the market for gold continues to be relatively buoyant. And most experts are forecasting a long-term rise in demand for some of the platinum group metals.

As you know, we Canadians have not traditionally been a nation of risk-takers. Of course, we have many, many mineral industry success stories. But we have even more undeveloped potential.

So Ontario companies are always looking for ways to improve their share of the world market for precious metals. In addition, we are anxious to encourage new Canadian and foreign investment in Ontario's mineral industry.

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources maintains a world-class staff of metal specialists. We produce definitive studies of precious and other metals -- such as Tom Mohide's volumes on gold and platinum, with which many of you may be familiar, and the volume on silver that he is currently working on.

We have also developed a computer model that assists in predicting the behavior of the international marketplace in key metals. And we have sold that model to certain major metals producers in both Canada and Australia. We also produce regular updates on the mineral commodities Ontario has in such abundance.

We produce these publications and maintain this expert staff to help ensure that Ontario continues to play a key role in maintaining a significant Canadian presence in the international mining and metal development community.

Of course, no one knows what the future holds in store. And no one knows what the final outcome of our studies and our research and our efforts to encourage development in Ontario will be.

We do know how Ontario's present boom in gold exploration and mineral development will affect our future. Every 10 metric tons of gold we produce -- just to take current prices -- brings into this province some \$165-million Canadian in revenue.

So I can also assure you that the Government of Ontario will continue to encourage both exploration and metal producers. We will continue to help ensure that this province remains a reliable world supplier of precious metals. And, in the future, we will continue to strive to maintain -- or to better -- our position in the world marketplace.

Now, improving our position in the market, as you are well aware, is not something that will happen overnight. The world metal commodities market is a complex -- and often imponderable -- place. You don't make significant changes in that marketplace without years of dedication and hard work.

But we in Ontario know that, if we can help to supply the increasing world demand for precious metals, we will be helping to strengthen the Canadian economy -- as well as making a valuable contribution to the global community.

As I said earlier, Canada is a rather curious nation -- one of very few developed countries in the world still undergoing major development.

After your stay here in Toronto this week . . . after you've wound up your meetings . . . after you have done all your sightseeing and shopping -- I hope you will take away with you some appreciation of the great size, the great beauty and the tremendous mineral potential of Ontario.

As you return to your offices and board rooms -- around the continent and around the world -- I trust you'll also be taking some fond memories of your stay here away with you. And I sincerely hope that you will think of Toronto again when you are arranging your future meetings.

I want to conclude by again expressing my best wishes to you, for a very enjoyable and productive convention. I hope that you thoroughly enjoy your stay here in Ontario.







REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

PAPER INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

AT THE

SHERATON CENTRE, TORONTO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1984  
8 A.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



I'd like to say what a pleasure it is to be here this morning. I understand that the last time you were welcomed to Toronto was when the Paper Industry Management Association last held its convention in Canada -- more than 10 years ago.

Well, 10 years ago, most people would have said that an organization called the Toronto Blue Jays was a birdwatcher's club. But since 1977, when the city got an American League franchise, almost everybody in Toronto has taken up birdwatching. So let me give you a 1984 welcome to Toronto -- the home of the number two team in all of major league baseball.

I think the Canadian members of PIMA will tell you that more than the quality of baseball has changed over the last decade here in Canada. The past 10 years have seen a series of fundamental changes in the Canadian forest products industry. We've also seen major changes emerging in the ways we manage forests and other resources in Canada -- and particularly here in Ontario.

I'd like to spend just a few moments talking about some of those changes.

The force behind the changes we're making is the same force that drives your organization: the continuing need to find and implement more effective strategies of management.

As you know, Canada's forest products industry is our nation's largest single employer. And Ontario accounts for one-fifth of Canada's total timber harvest -- almost a quarter of the pulp, and nearly a third of paper and allied products produced in Canada.



Ontario's forest industries provide direct employment for some 80,000 people, and they generate an additional 80,000 jobs indirectly. So it's obvious that forest industries are very important to us.

Ontario's primary source of wood in the past -- and for most of the rest of this century -- is and will be the "old forests." These are the natural forests that have been growing, decaying, regenerating by themselves for thousands of years.

And I think it's fair to say that, until the early 1950s, we in Canada took both the industry -- and the resource upon which it is based -- more or less for granted. Like our earliest pioneers, we assumed that our forest resources were endless, and would last forever.

Well, that time is over. In the late 1970s, it became very clear to us that supplies of economically-accessible wood were going to be tight -- or more than tight -- unless something significant was done quickly.

Too much hung in the balance. It was time for action on a massive scale.

And I am happy to be able to say that something significant is being done. In Ontario, we are currently making dramatic improvements in our techniques of forest management. And these improvements will ensure that we'll be able to keep pace with the ever-increasing world demand for forest products.

In Canada, as I think you know, forest management is normally considered a government responsibility. In Ontario, for example, the Ministry of Natural Resources currently manages about 90 per cent of all the productive forests -- some 140-million acres of Crown land in all.

Managing that vast forest wealth is -- to say the least -- challenging. But the most serious challenges in forest management we face today in Ontario are two-fold.

One challenge is developing new forests that will provide saleable timber in the next century. The other challenge is managing the old and mature forests efficiently, to ensure adequate wood supplies for the industry until the new forests come into production.



These two challenges demand the close and active co-operation of both industry and government. In Ontario, we are getting that kind of co-operation through a unique mechanism called the Forest Management Agreement, or FMA.

FMAs are long-term management strategies that involve Ontario's forest companies, the province's Board of Industrial Leadership and Development and my ministry, the Ministry of Natural Resources. The agreements ensure that the tremendous responsibility of managing our forest resources is shared between government and industry.

The remarkable co-operation brought about by these agreements gives Ontario a new and unparalleled ability to meet the requirements of modern forest management. And we're meeting them in a way that protects both our direct economic interests in wood supply, and the broader recreational, cultural and economic interests the people of Ontario have in their forests.

Under the agreements, the forest companies and the government participate directly in the costs of new roads, site preparation, tree-planting and tending. A partnership has evolved between the government and the province's major resource products industry -- and it seems to me that this partnership represents a management strategy that is a formula for success.

Since 1980, we have signed 21 FMAs in Ontario. These agreements provide shared management of more than 40 per cent of the total area under licence to the forest products industry.

Within individual Forest Management Agreements, there are clear limits as to how much hardwood and softwood can be harvested, and where it can be cut. Quotas are also set for supplying specific mills, to ensure adequate supplies of wood to all operations -- both now and in the future.

FMAs also provide a mechanism for more effective multiple use of our resources here in Ontario. For example, harvesting patterns are planned and set up to take into account their potential impact on wildlife habitat. Checkerboard and chevron cutting are sometimes used to preserve the esthetics of important tourist and recreation and wildlife areas.

Under FMAs, the forest access road construction program has accelerated. These roads will also assist in the discovery and development of our vast mineral potential.

Access roads also enhance our ability to protect forests from fire. They make other important forest management activities possible, and they provide both local residents and visitors with recreational access to the forest.

When we first introduced Forest Management Agreements back in 1980, we had what we defined as a tight but manageable supply situation in Ontario for the forest industry until the year 2000.

Now -- just four years into the program -- we are significantly more optimistic. Why the optimism? Because -- under the FMA partnership -- the level of planting and tending of Ontario's forests has increased dramatically every year.

I think you can see how the Forest Management Agreement program reflects a fundamentally-changed view of the forest industry in Ontario. It's a very practical view -- one that allows us to share the responsibilities for effective forest management with the industry. And I believe it's a much more mature view than we've had in the past.

With that increased maturity comes a strong conviction: we in Ontario are convinced that resource industries will continue to make a major contribution to our overall prosperity.

But, in order for these industries to stay competitive, we also firmly believe they must modernize. They must themselves become high-tech industries -- high-tech in the sense that their goal must be to use all the benefits of new technology and new-found expertise to stay competitive and healthy -- and to stay alive.

I have said that industry and government in Ontario are working together more effectively than ever before to achieve that goal. And I have said that there is a new optimism about the forest industries in Ontario. But what does the future hold in store?

I think that the industry has come to recognize several things as part of the "given." For one thing, Ontario will continue to insist that the forest industry -- like every other user of our resources -- act responsibly, in a manner that does not interfere with the many other important uses of Ontario's natural resource base.

As well, we will continue to insist that the forest industry -- as the major economic beneficiary of our public forests -- must participate directly in the costs of forest management, through the mechanism of forest management agreements, and by paying more for the Crown timber they use.

It is time to face up to the fact that there are inescapable obligations of stewardship for the resources of this province -- obligations that the industry is now beginning to share, and that it must continue to share.

Acknowledging and assuming that responsibility is another essential part of industrial modernization and maturity.

In Ontario, we are making forestry -- which is one of our oldest industries -- into a very new industry indeed.

And I believe your organization -- with its clear focus on effective management in the paper industry -- will have an increasingly important role to play as the new forest industry we are making grows up and comes of age.

That process of growth and maturity represents many challenges for us all. And I look forward to working with groups like yours in the future -- to meet those challenges, and to convert them into achievements.

So -- in conclusion, let me once again welcome you to Ontario. It's a very exciting place to be these days, and I hope your convention is able to share some of that excitement.



ON  
7  
REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

ONTARIO WATER RESOURCES CONFERENCE

AT THE

TORONTO HARBOUR CASTLE HILTON

JUNE 13, 1984  
11:15 A.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



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When I was thinking about what I would say to you today, I found myself stepping back in time. After all, 1984 is Ontario's Bicentennial. Two hundred years ago, the first United Empire Loyalists settled here.

Water brought them here. Water was the key ingredient in making this province the strong economic centre it is today. And water will play an equally important role in the life and economy of this province in the years to come.

Our earliest settlers would likely be puzzled if they could see us now -- on the shore of this immense Great Lake worrying about water quantity.

After all, almost one-fifth of Ontario is water. Virtually our entire southern boundary runs through water -- a 1,700-mile line through the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes to the Manitoba border.

Most people would probably be surprised to learn that Ontario has about 228,000 lakes -- not to mention countless rivers and streams throughout southern and northern Ontario.





Since I'm from northern Ontario -- from the City of Timmins -- I'd like to point out that much of the province's water wealth lies in our north.

As a matter of fact, about two-thirds of all the water that falls as rain and snow in Ontario ends up in bodies of water that flow north to the Arctic watershed. The rest flows southwards, eventually making its way into the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

Ontario is unique -- it is the only province that borders on the largest chain of freshwater lakes in the world, the Great Lakes.

Many people who fly over the lakes marvel at the size of these vast bodies of water. And no wonder. Their total area is about three times the size of Nova Scotia -- or about twice the size of the State of New York.

The volume of water in the Great Lakes is equally impressive. They contain almost one-fifth of all the fresh water on the earth's surface.

And the largest of the lakes -- Lake Superior -- is over 1,300 feet at its deepest spot. If you put the CN Tower in the deepest part of the lake, the outdoor observation deck would be about 200 feet under water.

No doubt, most Ontario residents would be surprised to learn that we do not have a limitless supply of water in the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes are the product of the last Ice Age. They were carved out of the landscape by glaciers and filled with water as the glaciers melted.

The only water we can use without threatening lake levels is the renewable supply -- that's the water that falls as rain and snow and passes through the system regularly. This renewable supply is only about one per cent of the water in the Great Lakes. If we start removing more than this amount, we'll be dipping into a volume of water left by glaciation -- and the lake levels will drop permanently.

Although we are constantly withdrawing a great deal of water on both sides of the border for a wide variety of uses, most of this water eventually returns to the system.

However, a portion of this water is not returned. This includes water that is assimilated by humans, plants and animals. It also includes the water that is incorporated into products during industrial processes, or lost through evaporation while it is being used. All of these examples of water losses are what water experts refer to as water consumption.

Ontarians and Americans in the Great Lakes basin permanently remove -- or consume -- about 140,000 litres of water a second -- or almost 5,000 cubic feet per second -- from the Great Lakes. In just one day, the total water consumption in the Great Lakes basin is equal to about five times the amount of water needed each day in Metropolitan Toronto. This is water that is lost to the system for water power generation and other uses.

Unless water use practices change, we'll eventually consume so much water that the lake levels will drop permanently.

The International Joint Commission predicts the amount of water consumed on both sides of the border could be up to seven times greater -- or more than one million litres a second -- by the year 2035 if current practices continue.

If water consumption gets that high, the levels of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan could drop as much as 13 inches. And the flow through the St. Lawrence River would be reduced by about 12 per cent.

Without question, this would be catastrophic for us -- as you will learn more about today and tomorrow.

I would like to briefly outline now the importance of the Great Lakes to the Province of Ontario.

First of all, most of Ontario's residents live in communities along the Great Lakes. Almost 90 per cent of Ontario's population -- or about 7.5 million people -- depend on waters in the Great Lakes basin. That's about one-third of the entire Canadian population.

And more than half of Ontario's residents -- about 4.5 million people -- get their drinking water directly from the Great Lakes. In fact, Great Lakes water is piped to communities as far inland as London and Newmarket.



Water is fundamental to our communities, as well as our industries, our agriculture, our manufacturing, our tourism and our recreation. It is the key to economic wealth and jobs in Ontario -- providing us with a quality of life second to none.

So every one of us in Ontario would be affected if the levels of the Great Lakes ever drop.

Without a doubt, the biggest economic loser in the province would be Ontario Hydro.

Currently, almost 20 billion kilowatt hours of power are generated in Ontario each year by waters flowing through the Great Lakes. That's about three times the electrical energy needed by the City of Toronto each year.

This amount of energy also represents about 60 per cent of Ontario's water power capacity -- and about 12 per cent of all the electricity generated in Ontario.

The value of the water power generated on the Niagara River and on the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall is an astounding \$650-million annually.

If more water is taken out of the lakes, there is less water flowing through the system -- and that means less power is generated. I understand that every six-inch drop in lake levels would cost Ontario an estimated \$20-million annually.

Besides providing a wealth of hydroelectric power, the Great Lakes are also a major transportation system. More than 100 million tonnes of iron ore, coal and grain were shipped through the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation System last year.

Just a one-inch drop in water levels in the shipping channels would reduce the amount of cargo shipped through the lakes by one million tonnes. This would cost the shipping industry millions of dollars in lost revenue.

But the huge tankers used by the commercial shipping industry wouldn't be the only vessels affected by lower lake levels.

Recreational boating could also be affected. That's because new docks or extensions to existing docks would have to be built to adjust to lower water levels. Marina operators would have to dredge their harbors. And some harbors and inlets might become too shallow for some boats.

As you can tell by looking out at all the sailboats and motor boats on Lake Ontario, Ontario residents are avid boaters. They own more than one million boats. And about one billion dollars are spent in this province each year on boating activities. As well, about 22,000 people in Ontario are employed directly in recreational boating.

Ontario residents also flock to cottage country for their holidays and on weekends -- as you'll be able to tell on Highway 400 on Friday night. Lower lake levels would be noticed in many popular cottage areas -- particularly along Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.

This could spell trouble for many of the valuable wetland areas along our 3,200-mile Great Lakes shoreline -- areas that are so important as wildlife habitat and fish spawning grounds.

As for fishing, sports fishermen alone put over \$200-million into the Ontario economy every year. And commercial fishing on the lakes is a \$30-million industry in Ontario, employing about 2,000 people.

The list goes on and on. Clearly, we cannot afford the economic and environmental destruction that would result from lower lake levels. So we must find ways to curb our growing demand for water in the Great Lakes basin.

But water use in the Great Lakes basin isn't the only water quantity issue that demands attention. We in Ontario are equally concerned about the growing pressures in the southwestern and midwestern United States to divert Great Lakes water to meet increasing water needs there.

Although we recognize that these regions are increasingly being faced with serious water shortages, we simply cannot support any further diversions out of the Great Lakes basin. We in Ontario need -- and will continue to need -- every drop of water we have.

Of course, diversions are not unheard of in this province. Dams in northwestern Ontario divert north-flowing waters into Manitoba to meet water needs in Winnipeg.

And two bodies of water in northern Ontario that used to flow toward James Bay -- the Ogoki River and Long Lac -- were turned southwards in the 1940s for a series of water power stations and for log driving. These waters now empty into Lake Superior. These diversions are worth an estimated \$53-million annually to the Great Lakes region.

However, Ontario does not get the full economic benefit from these diversions into Lake Superior. That's because, while we're putting water into the Great Lakes at Lake Superior, water is being permanently removed from Lake Michigan, through the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal.

Therefore, those waters which should be flowing down the system for power generation and creating draught in ports for commercial shipping are sent elsewhere. This is, of course, to the detriment of Ontario, but for the benefit of our friends south of the border.

The Chicago canal was first built in 1848 to create a canal barge system from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River system, and to flush pollution out of Chicago. Each second, about 90,000 litres of water -- or about 3,200 cubic feet -- are permanently removed from Lake Michigan by this diversion. That's enough water to fill almost 270 bathtubs every second. This water never returns to the Great Lakes.

Unfortunately, Canada has no jurisdiction over Lake Michigan, because -- unlike the other Great Lakes -- it is totally within the United States. The rate of flow is limited by the U.S. Supreme Court. And Washington could unilaterally decide to increase diversions from this lake.

However, we in Ontario are protected against diversions from the other four lakes by the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty. This treaty gives both countries equal rights to use all boundary waters. It says that the International Joint Commission has to approve any diversions out of boundary waters.

We are also protected against diversions out of the Great Lakes basin by our neighbors in the Great Lakes states, who are equally opposed to the concept.

As many of you know, the governments of Ontario, Quebec and the Great Lakes states agreed to a resolution at Mackinac Island two years ago this month on Great Lakes water diversions.

It stated that all of us object to any new diversions of Great Lakes water for use outside the Great Lakes states and provinces. It also said that the governments of Ontario, Quebec, the Great Lakes states and the Canadian and American federal governments should agree to any future decision on the diversion of Great Lakes water.

This kind of strong regional co-operation is also reflected in a number of other recent initiatives.

For example, an Ontario representative sits on a recently formed Council of Great Lakes Governors task force on water quantity.

And I am most gratified that many of our Great Lakes neighbors have included references to Ontario when proposing various anti-diversion bills in state legislatures and in Congress.

We must work to continue this spirit of co-operation and ongoing dialogue if we are to conserve and protect the Great Lakes for future generations.

The first step must be to learn more about our water use practices in the Great Lakes region -- and find ways to conserve water wherever possible.

This is particularly important in the American Great Lakes basin, where most of the consumption occurs. However, I would like to point out that even though the Great Lakes states consume seven times more water than we do, they have only about three-and-a-half times our population.

We've asked Ottawa to request that the International Joint Commission study water losses and water conservation further. The Great Lakes states have asked Washington to do likewise.

And we're keeping the lines of communication between Ontario and the states wide open. We're meeting regularly at conferences like Futures in Water to talk about our mutual concerns and possible solutions.



Together we're trying to learn as much as we can about the way we use water. And we're also banding together as a region to ensure that our concerns about possible future diversions are heard.

Besides working as closely as possible with our Great Lakes neighbors, my ministry is currently strengthening its own role as the manager of this province's water resources.

For years, my ministry has been responsible for regulating water levels in much of this province for flood prevention, hydroelectric power, boating, swimming and fishing.

Ontario was a pioneer in the promotion of watershed management through our Conservation Authorities. When you look at some of the recent flooding problems that occurred in the states, you can appreciate the fine job that our Conservation Authorities have done over the past 35 years. The basis for this success is in part due to our unique partnership with municipalities.

In addition to these efforts, my ministry also recently introduced a new wetlands policy, which is designed to give special protection to these important areas in Ontario.

With water becoming an increasingly valuable resource in North America, my ministry's water management responsibilities are expanding.

In addition to our traditional water management responsibilities, we're starting to look more closely than ever before at our water supply, our water uses and future demands for our water.

We have to ensure that we are prepared to face whatever the future brings.

I think one of our most immediate tasks is telling the people of Ontario that our supply of water could be reduced in the years to come -- and convince them that we cannot allow this to occur.

That's why we're holding this conference -- to make the residents of Ontario aware of these emerging issues.

And that's why today I am releasing the first-ever water atlas on Ontario. It is called Water Quantity Resources of Ontario. Each of you received a copy when you registered. This timely, informative document is designed to increase our understanding of the importance of our water resources.

Yet the conference and the atlas are only the beginning. My ministry plans to improve and enhance the basinwide management of our water resources, particularly those in the north.

I intend to meet frequently with various technical groups -- such as the Canadian Water Resources Association -- as well as other interest groups and the federal government to discuss the future management of our water resources.

By working closely with others, we will build on the dialogue begun at Futures in Water. We will enhance the public's awareness and understanding of these issues. And I intend to ensure that everyone's views are heard as we make the decisions that will decide the future of our water resources.

Of course, as I mentioned earlier, we alone cannot decide the future of the Great Lakes, since they are an international resource.

Obviously, any attempt to conserve and protect the lakes must be basin-wide.

I have thought about various basin-wide approaches to our water quantity concerns -- and I would now like to suggest some of these ideas.

I hope that these suggestions and others will be discussed and considered at Futures in Water -- and in the months to come.

As for growing water use in the Great Lakes region, I think we have to take a closer look at the water use practices at power plants in the United States and by industries in both countries.

Within 50 years, thermal power generation and manufacturing are expected to account for almost 90 per cent of all water consumption -- well above their 60-per-cent share today. The water is used as a cooling medium to remove the heat produced by the thermal generating process.

I understand that much of this loss is due to evaporation through thermal power cooling towers used in closed cycle cooling systems in the states. Huge volumes of water are evaporated through these open cooling towers.

Here in Ontario, our power cooling systems are called once-through condenser cooling systems -- which means they are totally enclosed, so there are no evaporative losses.

We should also examine more efficient water use practices for industries.

Perhaps we could encourage wise water use if we put a price tag on water consumed by power plants and industries. Currently, they take water directly from the Great Lakes and pay nothing.

While we're at it, why not examine municipal water pricing policies as well?

What about providing incentives to industries and the academic community to find ways to reduce water consumption?

Why not set up a U.S./Canada Water Quantity Agreement and a water quantity board -- similar to the effective U.S./Canada Water Quality Agreement and board?

However, I don't wish to advocate the proliferation of water quantity groups. As you know, there are already numerous committees, groups, associations, councils and boards on both sides of the border dealing with water quantity.

Perhaps we should consider consolidating some of these -- and more clearly defining their responsibilities and mandates.

As for the threat of diversions to outside the Great Lakes basin, perhaps we should consider revising the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty to include Lake Michigan and the Chicago diversion.

I would also like to encourage our American neighbors in the water-short regions of the United States to continue their efforts in water conservation. I applaud the progress that has been made in many arid regions of the United States in recent years.



Yet, speaking as an outside observer, I would encourage you to take an even closer look at your own conservation practices before looking north.

I raise these ideas to stimulate a productive dialogue at Futures in Water -- a dialogue I am confident will continue and will grow to include more people in the months to come.

And I am looking forward to hearing what the rest of you have to say about these water quantity concerns.

Clearly, we in Ontario face significant decisions on the future of our water resources in the years to come.

I believe that Futures in Water is an important initial step in leading us to more informed and more active water planning in the future.

I thank all of you for caring enough to be here today, and look forward to continuing our water dialogue in the future.



REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

48TH FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

AT THE

SENATOR HOTEL  
TIMMINS, ONTARIO

JUNE 19, 1984  
3:15 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



If you were in our central Ontario deer range during severe winters in the mid-1970s, you might have noticed woods workers cutting brush to save starving white-tailed deer.

These were Ministry of Natural Resources employees. When it came to emergency help, they did their best -- but that depended on the amount of work they were able to accomplish, available government funds and other government priorities.

Now, during emergencies in that area, a small army of volunteers working in partnership with the ministry swings into action. They include the members of three organizations, some 70 registered volunteers in one district and dozens of landowners, senior citizens, homemakers, teenagers and others.

Since the mid-1970s, these groups have donated thousands of dollars to buy food to distribute to starving deer. The volunteers are hard working, enthusiastic and effective -- and we welcome their help.

I mention this because it illustrates how wildlife management in Ontario is changing. There is more sharing of management and responsibility. And that's something I'm all in favor of.



Some may yearn for the good old days -- when things were simpler. I believe that 30 years ago the problems were just as thorny. We just didn't recognize it.

Now we're more knowledgeable, and we respond to more people. We also deal with large, well-organized resource user groups.

We could deal easily with these new demands if budgets were going up instead of down, and if the belief that government can do it all did not exist -- many people still believe that. But it's not true. No single level of government can effectively deal with all the difficult wildlife problems today.

In the 1980s, wildlife management without sharing is a luxury we just can't afford.

For the past several years, I've personally encouraged shared ventures in resource management. We have gained much experience and we have acquired many insights. In keeping with this conference's theme I'd like to share them with you.

Over the years, competition for Ontario's natural resources has intensified. And, as this competition intensified, it became evident that the winners in any struggle over land use were often those who were able to exert the most pressure, those who, perhaps, were able to stake out a claim for themselves before someone else did.

We often found ourselves in the middle of this competition. We were also asked to protect broader public interest, to protect our natural resource base for future generations.

This is a situation, I'm sure, many of you are familiar with.

In Ontario, our answer to these questions was the strategic land use guidelines. The guidelines are inventories of Ontario's natural resources with plans for their proposed future use. They provide a framework for land use planning well into the next century.

We undertook those strategic land use guidelines, because we also had to know -- What were the long-term needs? Were resources available to meet the demand? What activities could be allowed and at what intensities? Were there gaps? How would those gaps be closed?

It turned out to be a massive exercise in co-operation among ministry staff and between that staff and the public. In effect, the exercise gave the ministry a whole new direction.

As a result of the guideline experience, ministry managers today share more than information. They also share plans, strategies, and the responsibility for meeting targets.

Integrated planning, in turn, led to the need to come up with policies that linked program areas, and that forced managers to circulate their plans for comments to others. We are now finalizing internal guidelines for integrated resource management.

Because of strategic land use planning, we know more about our resources, where we are going and how we will get there.

And -- at every stage -- we are sharing this information with the Ontario public. We shared our background information, we shared our proposed guidelines and we shared the final versions of the guidelines. This was done through 184 open houses in held across the province.

We evaluated our land and water base, examined every square mile of the province in terms of its potential for future development or preservation. And we gave the public and specific interest groups an opportunity to offer their opinions.

Following revisions of our land use blueprint based on public input, there were still many issues to be settled. We did this at a meeting with major user groups.

Twenty-six groups were represented -- from forest industries to naturalists. During that meeting, these groups were given the opportunity to review, react, choose between options, and make trade-offs with one another about Crown land use.

I don't think any one group got everything they wanted, but I think most groups certainly managed to take care of their important priorities -- if they were willing to compromise.

That meeting was a high point -- slightly chaotic, but most definitely constructive. Decisions about natural resources affect a lot of people. They should be shared. I think our meeting with major resource users proved how important that is.



And we've been working on partnerships across all ministry programs, including wildlife.

The major forest industries are now sharing the job of protecting wildlife habitat. Through our system of Forest Management Agreements, companies are required to submit plans that include consideration of other resources -- such as wildlife habitat.

Areas where commercial forest practices are altered to protect these resources are called Modified Management Areas.

In these special areas, cutting is done in such a way that significant resource values are protected. These include the shorelines of lakes and rivers, as well as wildlife areas, such as moose licks, moose calving areas, significant deer yards and even bald eagle nests.

We've introduced new measures in Ontario to control moose hunting -- a selective harvest system. But we couldn't have come up with that program or make it work without the co-operation of the thousands of people that were affected.

We've also been working closely with the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, the Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters, landowners, lumber companies, individual hunters and others in implementing a deer management program. One key aspect that needed hunter's support and co-operation is the selective harvest system for deer that began in 1980 and has provided positive results.

We are now working on a new management program for black bear and hope to introduce it this fall, once we have completed our consultation with the major organizations and public who have an interest.

We have even entered into partnerships with resource user groups to disseminate information. A 304-page hunter's guide in French and English will soon be available, thanks to a joint effort with the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. The guide which has been rewritten with the permission of the Alberta wildlife division and the National Rifle Association of America will include everything from information about hunter ethics to survival in the bush.

The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters is printing and marketing the manuals in Ontario and the proceeds realized after all costs are paid will go into hunter education to enhance training across the province.

As with other provinces, we are receiving assistance from the World Wildlife Fund for status reports on some key threatened species. The organization is also helping us re-establish trumpeter swans on Lake Ontario where mute swans have developed a feral flock.

We also continue to receive assistance in our peregrine falcon reintroduction program. Last summer, Upper Canada College in Toronto offered facilities and staff time for a reintroduction project. This year, an insurance company in downtown Toronto is offering the same assistance.

Individual naturalists and members of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists are also helping with sighting reports and surveillance.

This spring, the ministry entered a host of partnerships to reintroduce wild turkey flocks in southern Ontario. A private foundation was established. The OFAH and the Federation of Ontario Naturalists are involved, and the turkeys were obtained through agreements with Michigan and Missouri. Michigan will receive Ontario moose from areas that are not hunted and will transport the moose at their expense.

The birds are being monitored by naturalists, hunters and in the Bay of Quinte area on Lake Ontario, a special wild turkey organization. The ministry has sponsored arrangements for acquiring and releasing the birds, and has provided radio collars and receivers for monitoring their progress.

A prime example of good co-operation is the Fur Institute of Canada. It was formed because governments -- especially Ontario -- wanted to share the concern, the cost and the responsibility for humane trap research, maintenance of markets and public education programs.

They wanted to share these things with trappers, native peoples, wholesalers, manufacturers and retailers of fur products, and humane groups and conservation organizations interested in wildlife management.

The list of co-operative ventures is much longer and includes many old friends. Ducks Unlimited is spending \$15-million over five years to create waterfowl habitat across Ontario in a partnership with the ministry. And our oldest partners may be the corps of hunter safety instructors -- scores of dedicated individuals across the province who have been training more than 30,000 new hunters per year in an effort to prevent accidents.

Another co-operative venture is the Canada-Ontario Resource Development Agreement. Since 1949, Canada and Ontario have assisted the Indian people in utilizing -- for their economic benefit -- their renewable resources they have access to.



Each year, both governments spend a total of \$500,000 assisting Ontario native people in such activities as fur trapping, sport fishing, commercial fishing, deer and moose hide collections, wild rice, tourism and forestry.

That's a quick list of shared ventures in wildlife management in Ontario. It sounds good, but you know as well as I do, there's more to sharing than that.

Some shared ventures are easy. Others raise questions that strike deep into an organization's philosophy, perhaps go against the grain a bit, or are out of synch with the organization's objectives. Projects where a participant's principles could be compromised require negotiation, patience, understanding and adjustment on everyone's part.

They also require participants to make -- in some cases -- a giant leap of faith. But I think those leaps are worth taking.

Through consultation, co-operation and careful compromise, it's often possible for partners in a venture to achieve more than they ever thought possible -- and at no cost to their principles or image.

In fact, they stand to gain a lot. The credit goes to those who co-operate and take constructive action. The general public and the news media applaud those efforts. They do not applaud inaction caused by unnecessary nit-picking or confrontation.

I also believe there's a fear on the part of many non-government organizations that government wildlife managers are in favor of sharing your money and labor without sharing control and responsibility -- or credit.

That's understandable. I certainly hope it's not true. Because it's extremely counterproductive and would doom continued shared management.

But this does bring up the point that some public participants might not fully appreciate. Wildlife managers in many provinces and in the federal government are operating under constraints these days and are trying every way they can to do more with less. Outside funding -- if that's possible -- is appreciated and needed very much.

Government organizations and non-government organizations need to commit themselves and pool their resources. And real commitment sometimes takes the form of funds that can be spared or raised through sponsored events, the way volunteers raise money for emergency deer feeding during bad snow conditions, or the St. Catharines Fish and Game Club is raising money to support pheasant stocking in their area.

There is just too much to be gained by partnerships with resource user groups and individuals. Aside from any funds both parties might contribute, partnerships allow the participants to obtain funds from sources that might not have been available otherwise. Private groups also have more freedom to negotiate in the marketplace.

The most important commitment partners can make in wildlife management is a commitment to maintaining trust. That is the most fragile element in any co-operative venture.

That's why partners -- especially government managers -- have to be extremely careful from the outset of a shared venture. If you -- as a manager -- are asking your partners for advice -- for consideration only -- make sure that it's understood clearly by everyone concerned.

If you are asking for advice upon which to base an action, communicate that clearly. And make sure that when you get that advice, you act upon it.

In other words, communicate clearly. Failure to do so can harm a shared venture.

This raises another question -- who do you participate with and consult? Our experience in Ontario seems to indicate that interaction with organized groups is not enough. Only about 10 per cent of the anglers, hunters or naturalists belong to organizations.

That leaves the other 90 per cent in each case. But how do you contact them and get their opinions and advice?

I don't have any simple answers to that one, but I do know it has to be done and that it requires a variety of methods. I will be interested to hear how other delegates to this conference handle this problem.

There is also a fear on the part of some government people that shared programs will wind up costing more because there are more people involved, more co-ordination of effort needed.

Government managers who believe that, I think, are overlooking several things.

Those who have the final responsibility for wildlife management cannot do the job alone, and cannot afford to turn down the help of thousands of enthusiastic resource users who want to contribute.

We can't afford to ignore the opportunity to have closer contact with resource users. Our client groups also can't ignore a chance to learn more about the complexities of the problems we face and the technical expertise we can pass on to them.

All groups -- government and non-government -- spend a lot of time, effort and money trying to convince, educate and motivate each other. Why don't we just make it easier on ourselves, by doing all that on-the-job.

As we complete tasks together -- hopefully laying the groundwork for even more ventures -- it's reasonable to believe we'll wind up like old partners opening up a hunt camp. One or two words, and we'll be down to work.

Where are we heading with this greater sharing of the task of managing natural resources -- in this case, wildlife management? I think you already know.

Someone once said that administrators and chief executives should have an ideal goal to strive for. And that goal should be making their own jobs redundant.

The point is well taken. If we all do our jobs properly, the general populace will be so knowledgeable, so actively involved and so concerned about wildlife that we won't need regulations, lobby groups, rehabilitation programs.

That line of thinking is already operating in the medical field. Government has a responsibility to provide a system that cares for those in poor health. But, by the same token, people also have a responsibility to try and avoid those things that harm them physically.

I think the average citizen also has a responsibility to ensure that we have healthy wildlife populations.

We need a system that educates and makes people aware of the value of wildlife -- that causes them to care, get more involved, and not leave the bulk of the job to government, the resource interest groups and industry. We need a broad-based participatory system.

That's worth working toward. That's why I believe your theme this year is important. I believe that we can come closer to a participatory system through sharing wildlife management among ourselves and with the general public. This conference could be the beginning.

But, first, it's important that we get our act together. Let me offer you a realistic and immediate goal that I think is achievable here at this conference. A first step.

Share your partnership strategies at this conference. But bring away something that will benefit all wildlife managers, resource groups and others.

Four years ago, representatives at this conference devoted themselves to improving approaches to wildlife policy. From that conference came the document "Guidelines for Wildlife Policy."

Those guidelines were approved by all provinces, the federal government and non-government groups who attended the conference.

The production of those guidelines marked a big step forward for wildlife managers across Canada and illustrated the importance of these conferences.

I think this conference should undertake to produce similar guidelines to help everyone take advantage of shared wildlife management in Canada.

We need those guidelines right away and you represent the most knowledgeable wildlife people across Canada. This is the place and now is the time.





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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE  
RINGWOOD FISH CULTURE STATION

AT

RINGWOOD, ONTARIO

JUNE 27, 1984  
6 P.M.



CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

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Welcome to the official opening of the Ringwood Fish Culture Station.

We're very proud of Ringwood. It's development was assisted by one of the first projects under the Community Fisheries Involvement Program that began three years ago. The program's aim is to increase opportunities for government and the public to improve local fisheries.

In its first year, an estimated 2,100 work-days of volunteer labor were provided for 22 approved projects. So far this year, 38 projects have been approved -- including 12 major walleye production projects.

Ringwood is more than just a place to rear tiny fish. It represents hundreds of jobs; a revitalized fishery; increased tourism; sales of boats and equipment; and thousands of hours of fun for family and friends -- including more than a few gigantic lies about the one that got away!

It also proves how important partnerships are in resource management.

This station will provide 260,000 coho and 500,000 chinook to Lake Ontario and is an integral part of the Lake Ontario fishery success story.



Only a few years ago, Ontario residents were forced to travel to the west coast to fish for Pacific salmon. Indeed, there was little sports fishing in all of Lake Ontario.

But that has changed.

The Lake Ontario fishery now has a tremendous recreational value. It's within range of more than five million Ontario residents, so it has a great impact on tourism and associated businesses.

A 1979 survey indicated almost \$11-million was spent by the Toronto Star salmon derby participants alone and that participation has risen from 80 anglers in 1975 to 11,620 in 1983. The St. Catharines spring salmon derby has grown from 400 entrants in 1976 to 5,868 this past spring.

But there's more than just salmon out there now.

In 1984, more than 1.5-million fish were stocked, including coho, chinook, lake trout, brown trout and rainbows. This total will go to more than two million fish by 1987 when our new Harwood hatchery on Rice Lake comes into production.

As I mentioned earlier, the Ringwood Fish Culture Station was one of the first Community Fisheries Involvement Program projects. The public participants were the Toronto Star and the St. Catharines Game and Fish Association.

The Star, from the proceeds of its Great Salmon Derby, contributed \$70,000 toward building Ringwood.

And the St. Catharines club provided \$30,000 to help pay for 20 rearing tanks, an oxygen distribution system and The Lake Ontario Salmon Express, a tank trailer for delivering small salmon from here to Lake Ontario. In addition, the club has just purchased a four-wheel drive truck to pull the tank trailer.

Without these two organizations, the expansion of Ringwood might not have been possible and Ontario fishermen owe a debt of gratitude to them for their generosity and commitment to this facility.

Community involvement in this project, however, goes far beyond these major financial contributions.

We appreciate very much the support of Mayor Eldred King and his staff from the Municipality of Whitchurch-Stouffville. The municipality sponsored a special employment program last summer to landscape the hatchery property.



I also want to thank those closest to the hatchery: our Ringwood neighbors, some of whom are here today. They really know about the problems you can have starting a new hatchery.

Because of the large aquifer here, some of the wells in the area were affected slightly by Ringwood's water needs. So we got busy and drilled some new wells. I hope they're working satisfactorily -- and thank you for your patience and understanding.

We have a lot of other people to thank.

The spawn that comes to this facility must be collected in the autumn from places like the Credit River, Bronte Creek and Jordan Harbour.

It's not always easy to locate enough chinooks. That's why I would like to thank those sportsmen who help us walk the stream banks during our "chinook watch" to locate fish for spawn collection.

I'd also like to thank Frank Reid of the Reid Milling Company who let ministry staff scramble around the Reid Mill dam on the Credit River -- our main source of eggs.

Other thanks go to local conservation authorities -- especially the Credit Valley and the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority -- and the Ontario Charter Boat Association for their assistance in the salmon rearing program.

And I would also like to thank our consultants -- Underwood McLellan Associates who designed the second, expanded phase of Ringwood and to Morrison Beatty Ltd., hydrologists who assisted in water management.

Ringwood is unique. It was the only hatchery developed by field staff with a relatively small budget. It has no frills, but it is functional and has all the facilities to meet production targets.

You'll notice our "self-serve" viewing and information area where -- when it's finished -- the public will learn all about salmon and their place in our fisheries, and how the hatchery operates.

Now, I would like to give special recognition to our major partners in this hatchery. I have two plaques here which recognize the contribution of the Toronto Star and the St. Catharines Game and Fish Association. The plaques will be permanently mounted in the public viewing room here at Ringwood.

I am now presenting this plaque to John Brooks, director of communications for the Toronto Star; Terry Taggart, Star publicity director; and John Power, whose pen has made a lot of this possible.

Now, it's my pleasure to present the remaining plaque to two gentlemen representing one of the hardest-working and conservation-minded outdoor organizations in Ontario -- The St. Catharines Game and Fish Association. President John Cunningham and Salmon Derby Chairman Danny Stones, please accept this recognition for your club's generous contribution.

I would now like to declare that the Ringwood Fish Culture Station is officially open.





Ministry of    Ministère des  
Natural        Richesses  
Resources    naturelles

STATEMENT BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT A

NEWS CONFERENCE  
ON FORESTRY INITIATIVES

COUNCIL CHAMBERS  
TOWNSHIP OF ATIKOKAN  
204 EAST MAIN STREET

ATIKOKAN, ONTARIO

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1984  
9 A.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



It's a pleasure to be back in Atikokan. I was here last month to help celebrate Quetico-Superior's 75th anniversary. I know the festivities were a real success -- part of the reason why Quetico is having such a great year. I also understand that the Atikokan Sports Days were the most successful ever.

While the wilderness experience offered by Quetico is an important attraction of this area, there is no doubt that forestry is also of major significance.

Here in northwestern Ontario, the forest industry is probably the single most important factor in the economy. Over three quarters of the people in this area earn their livelihood directly from the forest.

Some 160,000 jobs throughout Ontario depend on the industry either directly or indirectly. Ontario exports wood and paper products worth some \$6.6-billion a year.

Recently, we've embarked upon a new era of forest management in Ontario. Today, I would like to tell you of some of the forestry initiatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

First, we have substantially strengthened our forest management program. The ministry's total forest management budget in 1984-85 is \$162.6-million -- a substantial increase over the \$99-million allotted in 1981-82.



We are spending these additional funds on a whole range of innovative forest management programs to ensure a healthy future for our forests.

Ontario's forestry sector is an excellent example of how natural resources can be managed through co-operation and sharing of responsibility . . . of how private industry and government can both profit by working together . . . and of how government can achieve long-term resource management goals through negotiation and partnership.

For instance, we have signed contracts with 21 private nurseries throughout northern Ontario to produce 64 million container tree seedlings for planting this year alone. Next year, private greenhouses will produce 80 million trees -- accounting for more than half of the provincial seedling production.

And we will soon call for proposals from the private sector for a container seedling supplier right here in Atikokan. It will join six other private growers in the Thunder Bay area. Together with the ministry's nursery in Thunder Bay, these six local greenhouses produced more than 20 million seedlings for planting this year.

Not only are these growers making it possible to meet provincial regeneration targets -- they're also establishing new businesses and creating jobs in communities throughout the north.

A new private greenhouse facility would help us meet our local stocking targets, saving us the cost of shipping stock from Thunder Bay. It would also make possible a longer tree planting season compared to the six weeks currently allowed for non-container seedlings.

These private contracts are just one more illustration of the great progress we are making to create a new forest in Ontario.

And they are a direct result of our single most important forestry initiative: the program of Forest Management Agreements, or FMAs, that we began back in 1980.

Many people are calling FMAs the most important development in forestry in Ontario in decades -- and no wonder. Under these agreements, we have made rapid and impressive strides toward achieving the objectives we have set for ourselves.

One thing we've achieved under Forest Management Agreements is unparalleled co-operation with the industry.



Under the agreements, forest companies are starting to assume responsibility for preparing sites, for planting trees, and for tending the new forest. And this in itself is a revolution of sorts.

Today, forest managers know that the forest is a highly complex, natural ecosystem.

My ministry, with co-operation from industry and assistance from the Canadian Forestry Service, is developing a new forest site classification system for this area to help us make decisions concerning regeneration.

Forest managers know that the process of cutting mature timber and the process of growing new trees are two closely-related activities within that system.

And they know that it makes a lot of sense to integrate the two -- to work at both activities together, planning them carefully. So the second major accomplishment of FMAs is better forest management.

The forest companies across the province are using new kinds of specialized machinery for harvesting, techniques that promote easier and more effective regeneration. They're learning everything we can teach them about the renewal side of forestry -- and they're already expanding the knowledge we've acquired over the last few decades with new research and development work of their own.

In fact, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association will host a world-class demonstration of harvesting and site preparation equipment from September 18th to the 20th. More than 70 exhibitors from around the world will show the latest in regeneration and harvesting equipment. This demonstration will take place 50 kilometres north of the Spruce River Rd., near Abitibi-Price's Camp 11.

We have come to realize that we need balanced forest management. We must prepare sites properly for seedlings. We must tend young trees to ensure their survival. We must trim, thin and clean up plantations to eliminate disease, and to allow quality timber to mature. We must protect forests against insects, and against fire.

All of these efforts are ongoing. The number of hectares of forest that has received site preparation and tending has jumped from 90,000 hectares to 125,000.

We've stepped up our seed collection and tree improvement programs. We've also expanded and improved our provincial nurseries. And we've turned to the private sector in Ontario to help us meet the challenges of managing our forests more intensively.

In many ways, our forests are a priceless resource. You can put a price on a cord of wood, for example, but you can't put one on the feeling you get when you spend a week or two canoeing through Quetico, or strolling along a nature trail in Algonquin.

You can't put a price on the recreational pleasure our forests offer to hunters, anglers and outdoor enthusiasts all across the province. And you can't put a price on what our vast forest resources contribute to our lifestyle -- to what it means to be an Ontarian.

This brings me to the third achievement of our Forest Management Agreements -- they provide for the protection of these other important resources. And they do so by involving the public directly in forest management planning.

Forest management in Ontario has really come of age over the last few years. The days of confrontation and competition for Ontario's natural resources, I believe, are over.

Instead, we are building co-operation between the industry and government, between government and resource user groups. Naturalists and foresters from private industry are sitting down together to work out their problems. So are foresters and mineral explorers. So are developers and environmentalists.

I think this maturation process is healthy. I also think we have much work still to do. We have made an excellent beginning, but we face many challenges. But as long as we face them together, we'll do all right.





REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE  
LAKE ST. FRANCIS PICKEREL TOURNAMENT

CHAR-LAN AUDITORIUM, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1984  
8:00 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



I'd like to make just a few brief remarks tonight.  
Then I'd like to meet as many of you as possible.

I'll start by congratulating the organizers of the  
Lake St. Francis pickerel tournament. According to  
everything I hear -- including reports from Walleye  
America -- last year's tournament was the most  
successful ever.

I understand that last year you set an all-time North  
American record for the amount of fish caught in a  
two-day tournament. I hope that this year is even  
more successful.

The South Lancaster Fish and Game Club -- the sponsor  
of this tournament -- is a unique collection of  
individuals. But the South Lancaster club shares  
something in common with millions of people in this  
province -- a love of sport fishing, an understanding  
of how important sport fishing is to Ontario, and a  
commitment to maintain and enhance our sport fishery.

The South Lancaster club has given a clear indication  
of that commitment by becoming involved in a ministry  
program called CFIP -- short for the Community  
Fisheries Involvement Program. It's a program that  
has also involved hundreds of other clubs across  
Ontario. And it's a program that has allowed all of  
us together to make tremendous improvements in  
Ontario's sport fishery.





The whole idea behind CFIP is that there are hundreds of people in Ontario who are interested enough in our fishery to get involved in helping to manage it, primarily by volunteering their time. And we've found by experience that this is an idea that not only works, but works very well indeed.

The South Lancaster club has been working on the Raisin River at McIntyre's Rapids. The club has cleaned up spawning beds, removed excessive plant growth, and has dumped new fieldstone into the river -- essentially creating new spawning beds for pickerel.

This year alone, I understand club members have put in close to 500 man-hours on the project. And they are quite justifiably proud of all they've accomplished.

In exchange for all this help and volunteer labor, we at the ministry provide the expert advice of our fisheries scientists to the clubs. We also provide the services and the expert advice of a full-time community fisheries advisor.

We publish a CFIP newsletter to keep all the clubs across Ontario aware of what kinds of projects are being undertaken. And we help the clubs out with some of the capital expenses and equipment they need for the projects.

Together, the ministry and angling clubs all over Ontario have accomplished a great deal. Projects have included not only stream improvement and the creation of spawning beds, but also things like bank stabilization, clearing watercourse debris, jar hatcheries and fisheries research.

Why has CFIP been such a big help? First of all, I can tell you that, without the help of the clubs, many of these projects simply would not have been undertaken. And even if they had been undertaken, they would have cost the ministry seven or eight times as much as they did.

The 125 CFIP projects completed under the program so far have cost just under \$400,000. Had they been undertaken by ministry staff, the estimated costs would have been more than \$2-million. And that's a saving to the Ontario taxpayer of more than one and a half million dollars.

So the bottom line on the CFIP program looks very good indeed. So good, in fact, that this year, I doubled the funds available for the program, and expanded it to include substantial funding for walleye culture projects.



You know, as provincial Minister of Natural Resources, I have a mandate to see that Ontario's fishery is utilized wisely . . . to see that it benefits as many people as possible. But I also have to ensure that our fishery is protected, so it will continue to benefit the people of Ontario throughout the years to come.

As you all know, sport fishing is one of Ontario's favorite outdoor pastimes. Indeed, angling is popular all over this province -- from Cornwall to Kenora, from Moosonee to Milton, from Wawa to Windsor.

Most people know that sport fishing is popular. But not everyone knows how important it is to Ontario's economy, and to the economy here in eastern Ontario.

When you start to add up all the fishing equipment and bait . . . all the boats and motors and fuel and maintenance involved in sport fishing . . . all the tourists who visit Ontario every year to fish . . . all the creature comforts which anglers enjoy . . . you're looking at a sport that makes a major contribution to Ontario's economy.

We estimate that there are some 1.2 million recreational boats in Ontario, and many of them, of course, are used by sport fishermen. Those boats have to be purchased, fuelled, maintained and stored -- and that means hundreds of employment opportunities in marinas and repair shops and in the tourist industry. It means that there are many substantial economic benefits from sport fishing that people may not often stop to think about.

I want to assure you that my ministry is committed to keeping the province's fisheries resource healthy today -- and to keeping it healthy, both tomorrow and in the years to come.

We're committed to increasing our overall fish stocking program from six million to 10 million fish a year in the province's lakes and rivers over the next few years. We're committed to expanding and improving our fish culture facilities around the province for important sport fish such as lake trout and pickerel.

You can see the results of that commitment in such initiatives as our new facility at Harwood which is now under construction. The Harwood station will primarily serve the stocking needs of eastern and central Lake Ontario, and will have a capacity to produce about three-quarters of a million lake trout, brown trout and splake yearlings every year.

You can also see our commitment to Ontario's fishery in our walleye stocking program in eastern Ontario -- where we produce some 200,000 walleye fingerlings annually at our White Lake and Westport facilities for inland stocking in eastern Ontario lakes. And you can see our commitment to the fishery in our lake trout stocking program in eastern Lake Ontario, which we have doubled to 400,000 fish a year.

I believe we're living up to our commitments to Ontario's fishery. And I believe we're living up to our provincial mandate to manage all of our precious natural resources wisely.

And people like those of you here -- people like the members of the South Lancaster Fish and Game Club -- are helping us live up to our commitments. Thank you for inviting me to meet you tonight, and I'd like to wish everyone good luck in this year's tournament.





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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

IN SAULT STE. MARIE

SEPTEMBER 17, 1984  
12 NOON

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

I don't think anyone here will dispute that job creation is a number one priority for Sault Ste. Marie. Probably the most serious challenge facing all of us -- both in government and industry -- is putting people back to work and keeping them there.

Consequently, I am pleased to be able to announce today a package of ten fisheries-management related employment projects for Sault Ste. Marie, funded through the Ontario Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD). The projects fall under the new Community Economic Transformation Agreement, or CETA, announced by my Cabinet colleague the Honourable Larry Grossman, in the May 1984 budget.

As you know, BILD is the Cabinet committee responsible for directing the province's economic development.

These projects -- totalling \$664,265 in funding -- are expected to create 115 jobs in the Sault, for a total of more than 1,600 weeks of employment.

It is important that programs like CETA produce a long-term economic benefit for the community. This is done by focusing on projects that will promote diversification of the city's economic base.

The projects I am announcing today are intended specifically to enhance the tourism and recreation potential of the Sault. Situated in the middle of Algoma -- one of the most beautiful scenic regions in the province -- you have a lot to offer as a major northern Ontario tourist center. And as a fisherman, I can really appreciate the variety and quality of the sport fishing in the area's lakes and rivers.





I know the Sault and District Anglers Association will agree with me there. They have been invaluable in providing assistance to my ministry in many fish management programs.

In fact, most of the projects you will hear about today are initiatives of the Anglers Association and are directly concerned with further developing your sport fishing industry. Those of you who have been involved in any programs with my ministry, know that I'm committed to involving the public as much as possible in managing our provincial resources.

The Sault Anglers will work closely with ministry staff on a new project to develop a walleye rearing station for advanced fry on the Goulais River. The eight workers hired for this project will collect eggs, develop the site, prepare equipment and babysit the eggs.

Another project will design, construct and install fish cleaning stations in major, and most frequently used, fishing areas such as the Pine Street Marina, and Harmony Bay.

In order to better determine specific fishing and tourist information -- who's fishing, where, and for what -- there will be a project to monitor major fishing areas. The monitoring project will include Batchawana Bay, St. Joe's Island, Island Lake, Trout Lake, Lake George, the North Channel and Goulais Bay.

A feasibility study of the upper and lower Chippewa River will be conducted to determine the need for a fish ladder at Chippewa Falls.

Information gathered from Ministry of Natural Resources stream surveys will be used in another project to expedite the cleanup and upgrading of streams in preparation for stream enhancement.

An Inner City Stream Enhancement project -- again using information supplied by MNR stream surveys -- will apply the latest technology to rebuild and develop streams in the City to improve fish habitat and spawning grounds.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will hire ten people to identify and clean up dump areas around frequently used fishing areas and tourist attractions such as Chippewa Falls and Harmony Bay.

These last three projects will be funded by CETA under the Youth Corp program designed to provide training and jobs for young people.

There are also three projects which we have approved but which still require some final negotiations with other agencies or the federal government.



Two of the projects are intended to improve and expand small craft marina facilities in the Sault. The Small Craft Boat Launch project is designed to develop this type of facility in places such as Bellevue Park, the Locks and Echo Bay. The Parks Canada Boat Launch project proposes to design and construct a double entry small craft launch and mooring dock at the west end of the Sault Ste Marie Canal.

The other project -- the Whitefish Creek Enhancement and Water Diversion -- would divert water from lock seepage to guarantee minimum flows, as well as clean up and enhance the stream bed. This is another project under the Youth Corps program to provide training and jobs for unemployed young people.

All of these projects will work toward increasing the Sault's potential as a major tourist and fishery attraction with a long-term goal of increased employment in the area.

And since it can be considered as a further boost to fisheries management in the Sault Ste. Marie area, I'd like to take this opportunity to announce that my ministry has just appointed 16 new local deputy conservation officers. These new officers -- most of whom are volunteers -- will accompany our conservation officers allowing them to cover a greater area on a more regular basis. Once again, this is consistent with our policy of encouraging public involvement as much as possible.

It gives me great pleasure to announce these projects today because they are more than just a direct response to your community's needs. They are also projects that were developed, and will be carried out, by local people right here in Sault Ste. Marie. And as a Minister who has strongly supported partnerships in resource management, I know that -- because of your involvement -- these projects will really work.

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REMARKS BY  
  
THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT A  
  
NEWS CONFERENCE

IN  
  
THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1984  
1:30 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY





TODAY IS A VERY HISTORIC DAY FOR FORESTRY IN ONTARIO. I SAY HISTORIC BECAUSE THE DISCUSSIONS IN THE MEDIA ON REFORESTATION AND OUR VARIOUS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS DURING THE LAST WEEK OR TWO HAVE REFLECTED THE TRULY REMARKABLE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE IN FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THIS PROVINCE IN A VERY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

THREE YEARS AGO, THE ISSUE WE FACED IN FORESTRY WAS THE CLAIM WE WERE NOT PLANTING ENOUGH TREES. NOW, JUST THREE YEARS LATER -- A VERY SHORT TIME PERIOD IN THE AGE OF THE FOREST -- THE NUMBER OF TREES WE ARE PLANTING IS NO LONGER AN ISSUE. THE DEBATE IS NOW FOCUSSED ON HOW WELL WE ARE PLANTING THEM AND HOW WELL THEY ARE SURVIVING. THAT, TO ME, IS A MEASURE OF OUR ACCOMPLISHMENT. LET ME ELABORATE.

THREE YEARS AGO, OUR BUDGET FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT WAS ABOUT \$99-MILLION. TODAY, IT IS SOME \$163-MILLION. THREE YEARS AGO WE PRODUCED SOME 80 MILLION SEEDLINGS FOR PLANTING. TODAY, WE ARE GROWING SOME 150 MILLION SEEDLINGS FOR PLANTING -- COMPARED WITH ABOUT 60 MILLION TREES CUT. WE'RE PLANTING MORE THAN TWO TREES FOR EVERY ONE HARVESTED ACROSS ONTARIO TODAY.



ON THE FIRST FIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS, OR FMAs, REGENERATION HAS INCREASED OVER THE FIRST THREE YEARS BY 30 PER CENT AND TENDING BY 40 PER CENT. SITE PREPARATION HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED.

THOSE ARE MAJOR AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND I AM PROUD WE'RE GROWING AND PROTECTING MORE TREES EVERY DAY.

TO ME, THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS ON SURVIVAL RATES OF THE TREES WE PLANT ARE A MEASURE OF THE REAL SUCCESS WE HAVE ACHIEVED AND THE COMMITMENT WE HAVE MADE.

SO TODAY, I WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO MOVE FORWARD THIS DEBATE TO TALK ABOUT THE ISSUE OF SURVIVAL RATES.

HOWEVER, BEFORE I DEAL WITH THAT ISSUE, I'D LIKE TO TELL YOU BRIEFLY ABOUT OUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FORESTRY MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH OUR FMA PROGRAM.





IN 1980, WHEN WE SIGNED THE FIRST FMA, WE SPENT JUST UNDER \$3-MILLION ON THE PROGRAM. THIS YEAR, WE PROJECT THE PROGRAM WILL COST ABOUT \$54-MILLION.

WE NOW HAVE 22 FMAs IN PLACE, COVERING MORE THAN 90,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES OF PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND, OR SOME 40 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL AREA UNDER LICENCE TO THE INDUSTRY.

BY 1987, WE EXPECT TO HAVE ABOUT 30 FMAs IN PLACE, AND SPENDING ON THE PROGRAM WILL BE IN THE REALM OF \$90-MILLION -- ALMOST DOUBLE WHAT IT IS NOW.

BY THE EARLY 1990s, FMA HOLDERS SHOULD BE DOING BETWEEN HALF AND THREE-QUARTERS OF ALL THE REGENERATION IN ONTARIO.

THESE STATISTICS LOOK VERY GOOD INDEED. BUT THEY ONLY TELL PART OF THE STORY.

WHAT'S ALSO IMPORTANT IS THAT THE FOREST INDUSTRY'S ROLE IN FOREST MANAGEMENT HAS CHANGED RADICALLY.



I BELIEVE THE INDUSTRY AND THE GOVERNMENT HAVE ACHIEVED A NEW UNDERSTANDING THAT WE HAVE TO WORK TOGETHER -- LIKE PARTNERS -- TO ACCOMPLISH OUR COMMON GOALS IN FOREST MANAGEMENT. AND BECAUSE WE'RE NOW WORKING TOGETHER, WE'RE NOW ALSO SHARING BOTH THE BENEFITS AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGING THE FOREST.

BUT I THINK WE HAVE ALSO ACHIEVED ANOTHER IMPORTANT GOAL IN FOREST MANAGEMENT. WE'VE DRAMATICALLY INCREASED THE PUBLIC'S INVOLVEMENT IN FORESTRY IN ONTARIO.

AS YOU KNOW, ALL FMAs ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC COMMENT AT SEVERAL STAGES DURING THE PLANNING PROCESS. AND MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THESE OPPORTUNITIES TO HAVE INPUT ON THE AGREEMENTS.

WE'VE ACHIEVED THESE IMPROVEMENTS IN FOREST MANAGEMENT IN A SURPRISINGLY SHORT TIME. I CAN SAY WITH ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE THAT ONTARIO'S FORESTS ARE BEING MANAGED BETTER TODAY -- AND MANAGED MORE INTENSIVELY -- THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME IN OUR HISTORY.



THERE IS NO SHORTAGE OF EVIDENCE TO DEMONSTRATE WE'RE DOING A FIRST-RATE JOB OF MANAGING OUR FORESTS. NEVERTHELESS, HERE IN THE NORTH, WHERE THE FOREST INDUSTRY IS SO IMPORTANT, CONCERNS HAVE BEEN RAISED ABOUT SOME OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

I BELIEVE THESE CONCERNS ARE NOT FOUNDED ON INFORMED OPINION, OR THAT THEY DEAL WITH VERY ISOLATED INCIDENTS, RATHER THAN WITH THE BROAD PICTURE -- WHICH IS VERY PROMISING INDEED.

I AM VERY RELUCTANT TO RAISE THE NAME OF ANY INDIVIDUAL PUBLICLY. BUT I HAVE KEPT SILENT FOR MANY MONTHS ABOUT MANY FORESTRY ISSUES WHICH HAVE BEEN RAISED IN THE MEDIA. I BELIEVE NOW THAT I MUST ATTEMPT TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT.





I WOULD LIKE TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUE OF MR. GEORGE MAREK, A FORMER MINISTRY EMPLOYEE, AND HIS REPORTS, WHICH HAVE RECEIVED A LOT OF MEDIA ATTENTION DURING THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS . . . MOST RECENTLY IN AN ARTICLE LAST WEEK IN THE TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, WHICH QUOTED MR. MAREK EXTENSIVELY.

MR. MAREK WAS ASKED TO PREPARE TWO "REPORTS" FOR THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. I'LL REFER TO THEM AS "REPORTS", ALTHOUGH THEY'RE ACTUALLY INTERNAL WORKING DOCUMENTS TO HELP TRAIN YOUNGER FORESTERS.

MR. MAREK CHOSE TO MAKE MANY PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE REPORTS, WHICH MADE THEM UNSUITABLE FOR THE PURPOSES INTENDED. SOME OF HIS OBSERVATIONS WERE VALID, BUT THEY OFFERED NOTHING NEW TO THE MINISTRY'S FOREST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM SINCE THEY WERE LARGELY MATTERS WE'VE BEEN ADDRESSING FOR SOME TIME.



IN THE SECOND OF HIS REPORTS, MR. MAREK WAS ASKED TO EVALUATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF JACK PINE BARE ROOT AND CONTAINER STOCK, AFTER THE SEEDLINGS HAD BEEN PLANTED IN MNR PLANTATIONS IN THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

MR. MAREK'S REPORT DOES NOT REALLY ADDRESS THE QUESTION OF ROOT DEVELOPMENT.

INSTEAD, IT CRITICIZES THE PLANTING PRACTICES IN GENERAL. IN HIS CRITICISM, HE QUOTES FROM A 1983 REPORT BY D.D. MACMILLAN OF MNR'S NORTHERN FOREST RESEARCH UNIT, STATING THAT ONLY 50 PER CENT OF THE TREES PLANTED BETWEEN 1977 AND 1982 WERE PLANTED PROPERLY(1). AND, WHILE MR. MAREK DOESN'T STATE THIS, THE IMPLICATION IS THAT ONLY 50 PER CENT OF THE TREES PLANTED ACTUALLY SURVIVED.



IN HIS STUDY OF PLANTING QUALITY ASSESSMENT IN THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION, MR. MACMILLAN USED 10 SUBJECTIVE CRITERIA TO DETERMINE QUALITY OF PLANTING, INCLUDING THE TYPE OF SOIL, THE SIZE OF THE HOLE IN THE GROUND, AND WHETHER OR NOT THE TREE WAS LEANING ON AN ANGLE.

BUT MR. MACMILLAN GOES ON TO SAY THAT IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT ONLY 50 PER CENT OF THE TREES HE EXAMINED HAD BEEN PLANTED PROPERLY ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED CRITERIA, A PRECISE LINK COULD NOT BE MADE BETWEEN PLANTING QUALITY AND THE GROWTH OR VIGOR OF THE SEEDLINGS AND, IN THE LONG TERM, FIBRE YIELD, BECAUSE OTHER FACTORS, SUCH AS THE MICROSITE, HEALTH OF THE SEEDLING, CLIMATE AND TENDING ALSO COME INTO PLAY (2).





IN AN ASSESSMENT DONE IN 1983-84 IN THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION, JACK PINE BARE ROOT STOCK HAD A SURVIVAL RATE OF 95.7 PER CENT AFTER THE THIRD YEAR OF PLANTING, AND 77.5 PER CENT AFTER THE FIFTH YEAR. THIS COMPARES WITH THE PROVINCIAL AVERAGE SURVIVAL RATE FOR THAT PARTICULAR SPECIES OF 93 PER CENT SURVIVAL AFTER THREE YEARS AND 81 PER CENT SURVIVAL AFTER THE FIFTH YEAR.

LET ME MAKE IT CLEAR THAT WHILE MINISTRY FORESTERS MAY SUPERVISE THE ACTUAL TREE PLANTING INFREQUENTLY, OUR STAFF DOES MONITOR THE QUALITY OF THE CONTRACTOR'S TREE PLANTING VERY FREQUENTLY -- AS OFTEN AS EVERY DAY OR EVERY OTHER DAY -- SINCE PAYMENT IS CONTINGENT ON THE QUALITY OF THE PLANTING.

NOW, I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A POINT THAT SEEMS TO BE IGNORED BY MOST CRITICS. THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES ASKED MR. MAREK TO PREPARE THESE DOCUMENTS. THEY WERE NOT SOMETHING HE PREPARED IN SECRET, OR OF HIS OWN ACCORD.



MR. MAREK IS A DEDICATED AND OUTSPOKEN FORESTER. AND, WHILE HIS STYLE OF INTENSIVE, EXPENSIVE AND CONCENTRATED FORESTRY HAS ITS TIME AND PLACE, IT HAS LITTLE GENERAL RELEVANCE TO ONTARIO TODAY, WHERE FOREST MANAGEMENT, REFORESTATION AND REGENERATION ARE BEING PRACTISED ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE. FOR EXAMPLE, WE ARE GROWING ABOUT THREE TIMES THE NUMBER OF TREES TODAY THAN WE WERE JUST 10 YEARS AGO.

IN SHORT, MR. MAREK'S OBSERVATIONS ABOUT FORESTRY ARE SEEN THROUGH A REAR-VIEW MIRROR. WE HAVE PASSED THAT POINT IN TIME WHERE WE COULD HIRE A FORESTER TO REPLANT AND TEND EVERY LIMITED PATCH OF GROUND IN AN INTENSIVE MANNER.

TODAY, WE MUST RELY ON PRIVATE CONTRACTORS, THE FOREST INDUSTRY AND OTHERS TO ASSIST US IN WHAT AMOUNTS TO A MASSIVE REFORESTATION PROGRAM. IN TODAY'S ENVIRONMENT, MR. MAREK'S OBSERVATIONS SEEM OF LITTLE VALUE TO OUR CURRENT PROGRAM NEEDS. THAT IS WHY WE DO NOT FEEL THEY ARE WORTH WIDE CIRCULATION OR FURTHER DISCUSSION.



THE POINTS MADE ON TECHNICAL MATTERS OR WHICH WE FEEL WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR OTHER FORESTERS WILL BE INCORPORATED IN OTHER FORESTRY MATERIALS -- IN THE SAME WAY THAT OTHER FORESTRY MATERIAL IN OUR "REPORTS" FINDS ITS WAY INTO EVERYDAY USAGE.

AN ANALOGY MIGHT BE HELPFUL HERE. COMPARED TO THE SCALE ON WHICH FORESTRY IS BEING PRACTISED IN ONTARIO TODAY, MR. MAREK'S OBSERVATIONS MIGHT BE LIKENED TO THOSE OF A BACKYARD GARDENER OR INDIVIDUAL HOMEOWNER.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF I GAVE YOU \$10,000 TO SEED THE FRONT LAWNS OF THUNDER BAY, AND YOU SPENT IT ALL ON ONE STREET, THAT ONE STREET WOULD LOOK TERRIFIC -- BUT THE REST OF THE CITY WOULD BE PRETTY BARREN. IN OTHER WORDS, THE METHODS THAT WORK WELL ON A SMALL SCALE ARE SIMPLY TOO EXPENSIVE OR UNREALISTIC ON A MUCH LARGER SCALE.





ANOTHER IMPORTANT POINT WE MUST ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND IS THAT REFORESTATION MUST BE SOUND, ECONOMICALLY -- IT'S NOT DONE FOR ITS OWN SAKE.

THE MINISTRY'S REGENERATION PROGRAM IS AIMED AT ENSURING AN ECONOMIC INDUSTRIAL WOOD SUPPLY FOR ONTARIO'S FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY. BUT THAT INDUSTRY WILL DISAPPEAR IF IT GROWS UNCOMPETITIVE IN THE WORLD MARKETPLACE. CONSEQUENTLY, THE DOLLARS SPENT ON REFORESTATION BY BOTH INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT MUST ALWAYS BE SPENT IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF MARKET COMPETITIVENESS -- WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF MAINTAINING A SOUND BALANCE BETWEEN THE INVESTMENT AND THE RETURN ON THE INVESTMENT.

WE'VE MADE GIANT STRIDES IN A VERY SHORT TIME, AND I'M PROUD OF OUR REGENERATION PROGRAM.

AND I HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE THAT WE'LL CONTINUE TO GET THE CO-OPERATION WE NEED TO MAINTAIN -- OR IMPROVE -- OUR OUTSTANDING RECORD IN FOREST MANAGEMENT.



OUR FMA PROGRAM AND OUR RECENT PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE CROWN TIMBER ACT DEMONSTRATE THAT THE INDUSTRY IS PREPARED TO CO-OPERATE ON IMPROVING FOREST MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO. WE NEED AND WANT THAT KIND OF HELPFUL SUPPORT AND CO-OPERATION, AND WE ARE VERY GRATEFUL FOR IT.

I ANTICIPATE THAT YOU HAVE SOME QUESTIONS FOR ME. SO I'D LIKE TO CLOSE MY FORMAL REMARKS NOW. I WOULD WELCOME ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

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#### LITERATURE CITED

1. MACMILLAN, D.D. 1983. PLANTED QUALITY ASSESSMENT IN THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION. MNR NORTHERN FOREST RESEARCH UNIT. PP. 6
2. MACMILLAN, D.D. 1983. PLANTED QUALITY ASSESSMENT IN THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION. MNR NORTHERN FOREST RESEARCH UNIT PP. 43





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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

HAMILTON REAL ESTATE BOARD  
HAMILTON

OCTOBER 1, 1984  
12:00 NOON

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



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This is the second year in a row that I have had the opportunity to come and talk to you as part of Hamilton's "Private Property Week."

Last year I talked about the need for the protection of critical floodplain lands in watersheds across Ontario. I talked about the challenge of balancing necessary government regulation of such lands with the rights and interests of individual property owners.

Today, I would like to tell you what we have done in the last year to meet that challenge and to improve floodplain management in Ontario.

As you know, in some parts of the province floodplains have created a controversy that involves conservation authorities, municipalities, property owners and community groups.

The two issues of adequate flood protection and private property rights have broad implications for all of Ontario. That is why we have chosen to deal with these issues with the fullest possible public consultation and discussion.

I'd like to tell you about some of the results of that process today.

On August 18, 1983, the Government of Ontario appointed the Flood Plain Review Committee, under the chairmanship of MPP James Taylor.





The job of the committee was to seek advice and opinions from the entire community with respect to the following key floodplain management issues:

- the level of flood protection afforded,
- the responsibility and accountability of all those involved in floodplain management,
- the role of developers, real estate organizations, mortgage companies and insurers,
- the criteria and framework within which flexibility can be exercised.

The committee held hearings in 15 centres across Ontario. It received 280 written and 100 verbal briefs from municipalities, individuals, organizations and conservation authorities. I know that Cam Jackson -- who worked very hard as a member of the committee -- will agree that, by and large, the briefs represented the entire spectrum of opinion on the issue.

On March 29th of this year, I tabled the committee's report in the Ontario legislature. If you are familiar with this report, you know that the committee recommended a series of sweeping changes in three broad areas of floodplain management in Ontario. These areas are:

- 1) Floodplain criteria and the level of protection afforded the people of Ontario;
- 2) Floodplain management and the framework and conditions within which development would be regulated; and
- 3) The respective roles of municipalities and conservation authorities in floodplain management.

Because of the sweeping nature of the changes recommended by the committee, I decided to seek more advice and reaction from the community before reaching any final decisions. So, the report was circulated for comment to municipalities, conservation authorities, as well as other interested groups and individuals throughout Ontario -- including everyone who made submissions to the committee.

We have now received responses from 299 municipalities, 62 individuals or organizations, and 36 conservation authorities.

And -- based on the recommendations of the committee, and on the comments and responses to those recommendations -- I am now able to announce a series of what I believe to be fundamental improvements in floodplain management in Ontario.

It seems that everyone agrees that we need more flexibility with respect to floodplain management and the level of protection provided in Ontario.

No one is suggesting that we should settle for reduced protection from the danger of floods. But there is general agreement on three broad goals.

The first is that we should continue to approach floodplain management on a watershed basis.

The second is that floodplain criteria should be responsive to real local conditions and experience, and that there should be special sensitivity to areas that have had major flood experiences.

And the third is that there should be greater scope for public review and input.

The committee addressed these broad goals in its report. It recommended that the floodplain criteria be set at the "one in 100 years" level in all regions. This includes those floodplain lands with a one-per-cent chance of being flooded in any given year.

However -- based on the comments we have received from across Ontario -- we believe we can achieve that intent more effectively and efficiently if we adopt a more flexible attitude.

What we propose is to consider a reduction in the floodplain criteria from present levels to the one in 100 years standard in any region where a significant majority of the municipalities in a watershed request it.

This approach gives us the flexibility we need. It provides for more involvement by the municipalities. Yet it does not force any change in areas that are content with their present criteria.

Exceptions will be those areas where there have been historical floods above that level.

In the next few weeks, we will be developing a process for municipalities that wish to change the criteria in their area. It will probably be most appropriate to have a municipality submit a resolution requesting such a change to the conservation authority or, where there is no conservation authority, to my ministry's regional office.

The authority or the regional office will then canvass all other municipalities in the watershed. I will ask every municipality involved to provide a resolution on this matter -- whether it supports the change or not.

The authority or regional office will add its recommendation and discuss this with the municipalities. The matter will then be passed to me for a decision.

However, in areas where historical flooding may be a factor, we will require further studies before considering any change in the criteria.

I think you will agree that, in many parts of Ontario, this change to a more flexible approach will reduce the potential conflict between flood protection and private property rights. It reflects both the intent of the committee's recommendations, and the sentiment of the hundreds of comments we received on the committee report.

Any additional costs resulting from a decision to change the standard -- for mapping or flood studies -- will be eligible for provincial assistance under the normal grants program.

The second major area in which the committee recommended changes is in floodplain management and regulation of development.

In this area, the committee called for more sensitive controls on development.

The committee proposed doing away with the two-zone designation we currently use, and making the entire floodplain into a conditional development zone. It also proposed that we defer the use of special policy areas until this new approach was fully developed.

While there is broad agreement with the committee's intent in this area, a very significant majority of respondents to the report had real difficulty with this proposal.

And so, we intend to continue with our two-zone approach. However, we will modify the "no development" portions to reflect local conditions, in order to recognize such things as critical depth and velocity data. And the use of special policy areas, where appropriate, will be retained to provide as much flexibility as possible in dealing with developed areas that are flood susceptible.

We believe this will achieve what both the committee and the vast majority of our respondents agreed was needed, without weakening the flood protection offered by the "no development" designations where these are appropriate.

The third area in which the committee proposed changes is the administration and implementation of floodplain management from conservation authorities to municipalities.

I believe the committee's basic concern was that, in some parts of Ontario, conservation authorities have not shown flexibility in the management of floodplains.

I prefer that floodplain management remain with an organization that is based on a watershed boundary basis -- as the authorities are -- because the watershed focus is critical to effective floodplain management. A significant majority of responses received on the committee's report reflected this as well.

But I do agree that the operations of certain conservation authorities can be made more open and responsive. And they will be.

This will include a requirement for the development of public forums to explain and discuss floodplain mapping and proposed regulations. It will require full access to files and technical documents.

The various appeal mechanisms that may be appropriate will continue to be examined, to ensure that as many opportunities for public input as possible are available.

While I believe that floodplain management is best addressed on a watershed basis, I also believe that we must ensure that it is also addressed in the land use planning documents of the municipalities of Ontario to as great an extent as possible.

My ministry, in conjunction with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, will now draft the appropriate policies and prepare a set of guidelines to assist in the implementation of the new directions I have described for floodplain management. The guidelines will aid in interpretation and help ensure consistent application across the province.



In addition, a second set of guidelines is being prepared to assist in the calculation of flood lines based on the new floodplain criteria. These guidelines will be used by the technical staff of the conservation authorities, my ministry and the consulting groups to help ensure that the calculation of flood lines is also consistent on a provincewide basis.

Ministry staff have already met with the Consulting Engineers of Ontario to discuss the establishment of clear qualifications for consultants who undertake floodplain studies.

To help maintain state-of-the-art knowledge and consistency in the overall implementation of floodplain management, training and development programs will be established for all those concerned.

There is no doubt that we must provide flood protection for the people of Ontario. And it is impossible to achieve this without some regulation of privately owned land and constraints to development.

The final decision as to which lands will be designated and what levels of use or development will be permitted must be based on sound technical studies.

And because floodplain management can have direct impacts on the rights of individual property owners, the processes must be open, information must be shared, and decisions must be reasonable.

I think the result of all our floodplain reforms will be a system that maintains the level of flood protection the people of Ontario need. It will be more flexible and responsive to local considerations and experience, to technical factors, and to the interests of property owners.

The province will continue to play an important role in ensuring that standards are met. We will continue to intervene where the public interest is affected.

I have recently taken some action with the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority in this regard. In my view, it is not in the public interest for the authority to proceed with plans to control development in areas of exceptional environmental value when this value does not relate to hazards such as flood protection.



And so, I do not want the authority to use its regulations to control these areas, and I will not accept those portions of the watershed plan that attempt to do this.

But I believe that there will be fewer occasions where such intervention is needed as these reforms I have announced today are put into place. What we are doing is strengthening the linkages between the conservation authorities and the municipalities and other local interests.

There were a number of other issues identified by the Taylor committee, issues that affect those of you involved in real estate in Ontario. These included the difficulties involved in obtaining mortgages or insurance protection on floodplain lands. They included the problems in the market that can arise in the sale or purchase of hazard lands.

But the option of moving to the one in 100 years criteria may reduce the total amount of land designated as floodplain land. And because we will be giving more consideration to local experience and to technical factors such as water depth and velocity in defining no development zones, owners will have more flexibility in the use and enjoyment of their property.

However, the problems that may arise surrounding mortgages and insurance are problems that only the market can address.

By making more information available, and by adopting this more flexible and response approach to floodplain management, we will be removing some of the uncertainties or rigidities that have hindered the market -- without compromising on the need for flood protection.

The record of conservation authorities has been impressive. The degree of protection we offer in Ontario is due in large part to the dedicated work of the 39 conservation authorities. We will not stand pat, however, and I know that the authorities want to continue to improve the floodplain management process wherever they can.

I believe that, in the reforms I have announced today, we have come a long way toward meeting the challenge of balancing the inescapable need for flood protection for the people of Ontario with the interests of those who own property throughout this Province.

This is just one more step that illustrates how we are striving to manage Ontario's valuable resources in a manner that benefits all users.





REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN W. POPE  
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
GEOSCIENCE RESEARCH SEMINAR

AT THE

MACDONALD BLOCK, QUEEN'S PARK  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1984  
10:15 A.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



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I am very glad to once again have the opportunity to address the annual Geoscience Research Seminar and Open House.

This is the seventh year for the seminar, and I think the growing attendance indicates that it has become a "don't miss" event for anyone involved in mineral exploration in Ontario.

It is a special opportunity for those of you from industry, from government and from universities to get together to compare notes, listen to each other's presentations, and discuss informally what's going on in geoscience across the province.

To many people outside the industry, mineral exploration still means pick-axes, shovels, lots of digging and lots of luck.

I am not without some experience in this area, having worked one summer as a geological assistant to Dr. Hugh Carlson in Timmins. As I remember, I spent much of that summer with Hugh doing a lot of tramping around the bush outside Timmins, collecting samples, and becoming skilled with a compass and pacer.

There is no doubt that kind of hard slugging is still very much a part of the business. But I think most people would be amazed -- as I am -- at the complex technology and expertise also used today in the search for new sources of economic minerals and hydrocarbon fuels.



The work you people are doing in the areas of laser technology, plasma-mass spectrometry and geophysical instrument development, is turning mineral exploration into a high-tech precision game. New expertise is opening up new horizons.

Because research and technology are moving ahead so quickly, seminars like this become a necessity. They not only keep you up to date, they also reduce the possibility of duplication of effort.

In the 1984/85 fiscal year, an impressive \$1.4-million in geoscience research grants was awarded by the Ministry of Natural Resources to universities and the private sector in Ontario. The results of these projects will complement each other, and be integrated into other activities of the Ministry in such a way as to stimulate exploration for, and facilitate development of, our mineral resources.

I think you'll agree with me that the Ontario Geological Survey of my ministry is doing an excellent job of co-ordinating this geoscience research.

A quick glance through the list of seminar topics gives a good indication of how wide-reaching the OGS programs are. I know you are familiar with the program, but I'd like to take a few minutes to highlight some of the projects in which you might have a special interest.

For the last few years -- especially since the excitement over Hemlo -- gold has been a hot topic for mineral exploration. Those of you attending this morning's sessions were presented with an extended summary of data from the Detour Lake Mine, north of Timmins.

As well, descriptions of the geological setting of gold mineralization in various locations in the province were presented. Gold is one area in particular where co-ordination of research is very important. Research expertise from several universities is being successfully applied right now to practical mineral deposits problems.

Results of these projects help mineral exploration companies to target areas where major gold production is lacking, but the geological setting is favorable. In early November, the OGS released Open File Report #5524 which presents, I believe, a stimulating model outlining geological guides to potential gold environments.



The Operation Black River-Matheson project is another good example of successful co-ordination of effort with results that can be applied to a variety of uses. Known as BRIM, this project is being jointly funded by the Ministries of Natural Resources and Northern Affairs.

The purpose of BRIM is to stimulate mineral exploration in the Black River-Matheson area -- an area of good mineral potential, but one which is difficult to prospect in traditional ways.

We've already seen some early results of this multidisciplinary program in the release of 40 geophysical maps of the area last May. During the past summer, the program was expanded to include a number of other components -- each designed to contribute to the stimulation of exploration.

More BRIM results are available at this seminar. One of these -- a large-scale preliminary map of 16 townships with accompanying tables -- provides information on the distribution of gold grains observed in the preparation of samples from a sonic drilling program completed this fall. This aspect of the project will boost mineral exploration in the Matheson area by indicating possible new sources of gold in the bedrock.

Another very important component of the OGS -- outside of fieldwork -- is the research being conducted in the geoscience laboratories. The installation of a SCIEX "Elan", delivered just last week, is a good indication of the sophisticated level of OGS research technology.

For those of you not familiar with this state-of-the-art instrument system, you will find a full explanation at one of the displays in the adjoining room. I won't pretend to understand it completely -- I leave that up to the experts -- but the "Elan" combines plasma technology with mass spectrometry. It has the potential to open up new areas of analysis in geochemical, petrogenetic and mineral deposit studies.

There are many other projects that are essential to our objectives of fully developing Ontario's mineral potential. These include the drill-core storage program, Precambrian geological mapping, basal-till prospecting and the research program. Results of these will all be covered extensively during the two days of the seminar -- both through the papers being presented, and the exhibits and displays occupying three adjacent rooms.

There is one more thing that I should mention. A special feature of this year's seminar is a Hydrocarbon Energy Symposium beginning at one o'clock this afternoon.

This symposium will describe the activities of the Hydrocarbon Energy Resources Program -- a multi-year project intended to provide comprehensive and up-to-date information on Ontario's fossil fuel resources. Speakers from government, industry and universities will present a round-up of information and ideas on both conventional and alternate fuel resources.

The hydrocarbon program is being funded through the Board of Industrial and Development, the cabinet committee responsible for directing the province's economic development.

As I said before, I am not an expert in the field of geoscience, but I feel I can safely say that all of you here will find the next two days to be worthwhile. The level of mineral exploration, geoscience study and research being carried out in this province is something of which we can all be proud.





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REMARKS BY

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THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL HARRIS  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

GREAT LAKES SPORTS FISHING SYMPOSIUM

AT

OWEN SOUND  
BAYSHORE COMMUNITY CENTRE

MARCH 30, 1985  
6:30 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



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I want to thank you for inviting me here today. It's an occasion I can honestly say I have been looking forward to.

Getting out to functions like this one -- and meeting the people I will be working with -- is not just enjoyable. It also helps me become more familiar with the many facets of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

As a new minister, I have spent a good deal of time over the last month and a half increasing my knowledge of the natural resources portfolio. With a ministry as diverse as MNR, this is no small task.

I have learned a lot. In fact, some days I wonder how I ever got along before I became so well briefed on everything from fish to forest fires to fossils.

I have been assured by my staff -- who are experts in these matters -- that it won't be long before I will be moving easily from one resource topic to another. Today however, I am glad to be able to talk specifically about fish. I have had some first-hand experience with this subject.

Like all of you, I am an enthusiastic fisherman. You may be interested to know that I spent a good part of my younger days working with my father in a family-owned resort business on Lake Nipissing which specialized in fishing experiences.



Fishing is something that gets into your blood -- especially if you filet fish the way I do -- but with my background you can understand that I care a great deal about what we are doing for sport fishing in Ontario.

There is no doubt that Ontario has some of the best freshwater fishing in the world. I feel fortunate to be in a position where I can now help to make sure we keep that reputation intact and, indeed, perhaps add to it.

Sport fishing represents literally tens of thousands of jobs, and millions of dollars annually to the provincial economy. So it goes without saying the Ministry of Natural Resources is committed to seeing that the sport fishing industry is strong, and that it continues to grow across the province.

Some people take Ontario's great fishery for granted. With more than a quarter million inland lakes, the Great Lakes, and endless rivers and streams, it's easy to understand why.

But serious anglers know that some of our Great Lakes fish species have, in the past, come perilously close to being wiped out. Twenty-five years ago for example, you would have been hard pressed to find a lake trout in any of the Great Lakes.

In retrospect, it's easy to see how our lakes came so close to the brink of disaster. A combination of factors -- overfishing, pollution, the sea lamprey -- formed a bad-guy tag team that didn't give lake trout much of a chance.

Now -- less than 40 years after large-scale rehabilitation efforts began -- we can say with confidence that our lakes and the fish stocks in them are well on the way to recovery.

It has been a step-by-step process. We have had some success stories and some disappointments. You people know the work that has been done -- and the work we still need to do -- to restore Ontario's fisheries.

If there is one lesson we have learned as resource managers it is that the fish stocks themselves must be our main concern. In other words, my ministry's first priority must be conservation.

When you look at the Great Lakes today, the recovery has been astounding. The experience in Lake Erie is perhaps the most dramatic.



Many of you here must remember when comments were made about how the water in Lake Erie was so polluted you could walk across it. Today the fish are not only back, but Lake Erie supports both a thriving sport fishery as well as the largest freshwater commercial fishery in Canada.

Stricter and better industrial pollution controls, and more and better sewage treatment plants have helped to clean up the water in all the Great Lakes.

Other initiatives have also helped our fish populations. We introduced catch controls to reduce overfishing, controlled the sea lamprey threat, restored traditional spawning beds, increased stocking programs and improved enforcement.

Fish are no different than any of our other natural resources. Proper resource management -- whether it is fish, forests or wildlife -- means addressing the delicate balance between meeting the demands of user groups today, and protecting the resource for future generations.

It's a difficult task. But with the fishery, it's getting easier for a number of reasons -- primarily because of increasing co-operation between anglers, commercial fishermen and the ministry.

Let's look at our goals -- yours and the ministry's. They really are one and the same, aren't they?

You want a healthy, thriving fishery to provide good fishing and a drawing card for tourism. And that is exactly what we are striving for. I think our aims are both reasonable and attainable.

We have seen a virtual explosion of sport fishing in the Great Lakes over the last 20 years. Every year, more anglers are looking at the Great Lakes for the first time -- and finding great sport fishing they didn't know was there.

I have already mentioned Lake Erie. But Lake Ontario is equally amazing. Twenty years ago, who would have thought there would one day be a deep-water charterboat industry located right on Toronto's doorstep?

We also have walleye coming back in parts of Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and Georgian Bay. Lake Huron is seeing the beginnings of a Pacific salmon fishery, as is Lake Superior. And lake trout are doing well in Superior's inshore areas -- like Caribou Island near Thunder Bay, and the Wawa and Sault Ste. Marie areas.

But our biggest success story is right here in Georgian Bay. I am talking about rainbow trout. It is no exaggeration to say that southern Georgian Bay boasts the number one rainbow trout fishery in Ontario.

It is true you have got the basic requirements of superb rivers with beautiful spawning grounds.

But much of the credit for establishing the rainbow fishery goes to one of the sponsors of today's symposium -- the Sydenham Sportsmen's Association.

Members of this group asked for the fish sanctuaries that now exist here. They initiated the Report-a-Poacher program. And they worked closely with MNR staff to protect this species until it became totally self-reproducing.

The key word here is "self-reproducing". For we all know that bringing back the fish is not just a matter of stocking more fingerlings and fry every year. We have to develop fish populations that will reproduce naturally.

Our ultimate goal is to repeat the rainbow success story with a variety of species across the province. We're attempting to do this in many ways.

We're increasing our overall fish stocking program from six million to 10 million fish a year in the province's lakes and rivers over the next five years. At the same time we're expanding and improving our fish culture facilities.

We're improving spawning grounds, building fishways, and stabilizing river and stream banks -- often with the help of private clubs.

We are continuing to provide support for the popular Community Fisheries Involvement Program. This is without a doubt the ministry's most successful example of co-operative resource management. And thanks to those who participate, it gets results. You can be assured that this Minister is fully committed to this program.

We are making our research and assessment units more effective by increasing our data collection and computer capability.

We are working with commercial fishermen to modernize our commercial fishing industry. This, combined with the buy-out of some commercial fishing operations in specific areas by my ministry, will greatly improve the survival rate of many species -- including sport fish like walleye, lake trout and chinook.

Our modernization strategy is based on controlling the commercial fish harvest by means of individual quotas. It also involves the deployment of conservation officers assigned to make sure quotas are not exceeded.

We will also continue with our experimental programs to produce hardier fish species.

For example, Ontario -- in co-operation with its U.S. neighbors -- is experimenting right now with different strains of lake trout in an effort to find which are most likely to succeed in the wild and become naturally self-reproducing.

In the mid-1950s, there was not much hope for the survival of the lake trout in Ontario's Great Lakes. But sea lamprey control has now made possible a renewed interest in bringing back this deepwater fish.

At the same time, the lake trout backcross, which the ministry has been stocking in Georgian Bay since 1979, still represents one promising solution to the problem of rehabilitating deepwater trout stocks.

As you know, it takes years to determine if a particular choice of species can be successfully introduced. For that reason the ministry believes it is still too early to make a final verdict about the backcross program.

Our 1984 assessment data show that backcross populations are improving, but to date, we have yet to find signs of natural reproduction in the population. Eggs collected from wild adults in the fall of 1983 and 1984 were successfully hatched in hatcheries -- so we do know that the fish were fertile.

Anglers along the shores of southern Georgian Bay and on the eastern shore at Parry Sound have already enjoyed good spring and winter fishing success with backcross. The tourist operators at Parry Sound are enthusiastic, and I know the winter fishing is a particularly welcome boost for the economies of such communities as Wiarton, Owen Sound and Meaford.

As Minister, one of my responsibilities is to assess the success and direction of the backcross program in Ontario, and you can be assured that I am prepared to listen to every point of view.

The ministry recognizes that different people, and different groups see many ways to approach the problem of rehabilitating the Great Lakes fisheries.

That is one of the reasons I am here this evening -- to meet with you and your representatives, and to involve you, the front line resource users, in this ongoing consultation and discussion process. Today has been a good opportunity to share points of view and information on the backcross program, and perhaps some other options that may be considered within the context of overall fisheries management.

Managing fisheries is not an exact science -- there are no clearly defined right or wrong methods. The balance of benefits changes, and can be changed, depending on local circumstances. I can think of some recent walleye rearing initiatives that may fit into this category.

The hard part, the experimental part, is dealing with the fish themselves. For example, introducing new species of sport fish like Pacific salmon has some unknowns. We can't say for sure what the long-term effects will be on indigenous species. At the same time, Pacific salmon are already representing a valuable and prized sport fishery -- supporting local industry and tourism.

The temptation is always to stock as much as we can of everything. But going too quickly could have some adverse results on the lakes. Our aim is to improve the fishery using balanced and carefully considered methods.

Perhaps because I am new, and can still view things from an outside perspective, I think I can say the ministry has been doing an excellent job, not only locally but provincially. And much of our success can be attributed directly to the co-operation and the help of anglers across the province.

One of my roles is to get out into the field to see the work that has been done, and as part of my visit today, I will be leaving here to visit the Sydenham Club's CFIP chinook salmon hatchery project. This is an undertaking for which you should all be very proud, and I congratulate and thank you for your personal involvement and interest in this exciting initiative.

We have come a long way in 35 years. We have restored some fisheries, and introduced new ones.

We have a good record so far, and we should be careful not to spoil it. The Great Lakes are still far from reaching their potential. But I am confident that wise decisions -- based on consultation and careful consideration of all the alternatives -- will provide Ontario with a diversity of fishing opportunities for which we can all be proud.



I am glad I had a chance to come here today to meet with you. I believe gatherings such as this are important and very worthwhile. I understand that the event was a sell-out -- so it would appear that many people agree with me.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the co-sponsors of the event -- Ontario Fisherman Magazine and the Sydenham Sportsmen's Association -- for helping to make it possible.

And I am looking forward to continuing our established partnership of pooling ideas, resources and efforts, and working together toward achieving that goal.



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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE ALAN ROBINSON  
ONTARIO MINISTER FOR SOUTHERN RESOURCES

TO THE

ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES OF ONTARIO  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

ONTARIO ROOM, MACDONALD BLOCK

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1985  
12:30 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



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Good afternoon. On behalf of the Honourable Michael Harris, I would like to thank you for inviting him to speak to you today.

Mr. Harris asked me express his sincere regret he could not be here today -- unfortunately, he got fogged in in North Bay.

As the new Minister for Southern Resources, I welcome this opportunity to meet with you again. I had an opportunity to meet some of you at the ACAO executive committee meeting last month.

As a new Minister, I have been spending a good deal of time lately increasing my familiarity with many aspects of the natural resources portfolio -- particularly concerning conservation authorities.

As Minister for Southern Resources, I will also be assisting Mr. Harris in looking after mineral aggregates and other selected issues in southern Ontario.

The issues concerning the 38 conservation authorities in Ontario have a high priority within the Ministry of Natural Resources. I fully intend to continue and develop that priority.





As we get to know one another, I think you will find I already have a good grasp of the problems you face, especially in the areas of floodplain management and erosion control.

I also know how much you value your autonomy. We in the ministry place a priority on maintaining the level of arms-length co-operation that has always existed between the authorities and the ministry.

But before I go any further today, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce to you MNR's new Deputy Minister, Mary Mogford.

She has been with MNR for 11 years in a variety of capacities -- most recently as Assistant Deputy Minister for Administration. Her experience and thorough knowledge of ministry programs have already proven invaluable to both Mr. Harris and myself.

During these last weeks, the thing that has stood out most in my mind is the amount of overlap between the agencies involved in resource management. The very nature of what a natural resource is, sometimes leads to this overlap.

Water is an excellent example. The Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of the Environment, the municipalities and you, the conservation authorities, are all interested in various aspects of water management.

I think it is extremely important to identify specific areas of responsibility, and to minimize any overlap which might tend to develop over time. This is vital to ensure good management and improve accountability.

MNR has been working toward this goal with respect to conservation authorities for over two years. The first initiative to streamline program delivery was in May 1983, when the conservation authorities were given sole responsibility for comments under the planning act related to floodplain matters.

Since then, the province has also clarified the roles and responsibilities of the ministries of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Food, and Environment -- as well as the conservation authorities -- in the field of soil erosion.

MNR and the conservation authorities are now clearly responsible for soil erosion on non-agricultural rural lands and for bank erosion along watercourses. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food is the lead agency for soil erosion on agricultural land.

Floodplain management, and rural erosion and sedimentation are just two areas under review. We are currently working to establish the same clarification of roles with respect to other erosion hazards, shoreline management, urban drainage and wetlands management. We are attempting to deal with these other areas as quickly as we can.

After we have clearly established the various roles and responsibilities in these areas, we can start to finalize, in a more comprehensive manner, the corporate policies outlining the province's suggestions for conservation authority programs.

I know a lot of work has already gone into finding solutions to some of these problems. We will continue working with you and other ministries and agencies to streamline the management system.

Floodplain management was the first area the ministry tackled. It was first because we felt -- as you did -- that it was the most urgent.

You can expect to see some changes very soon to the provincial floodplain policy. It has been just over a year since the Taylor Floodplain Review Committee report was tabled in the Ontario legislature.

Also, you will remember that last October, Mr. Pope announced a change in criteria under certain conditions and stated that a revised floodplain policy would be forthcoming.

The revised floodplain policy -- and guidelines for its implementation -- should be available by early summer.

However, you won't have to wait that long to make your views known. You'll be reviewing some of the key components of the revised policy at this afternoon's and tomorrow's sessions.

We want to know exactly what you think of the revised policy. Your response to the review committee report made a big contribution to the development of an integrated floodplain management policy for Ontario. Both Mr. Harris and I will continue to look to you for suggestions and advice.

The ministry will continue to work with the conservation authorities toward goals and objectives we've already established, in other areas such as floodplain mapping, flood forecasting, and remedial measures.

We have found that structural remedial measures -- such as dams and channels -- are sometimes the most cost effective solution to some of our major flooding problems.

In other cases, it is often better to purchase developed property located in hazardous floodplains. Co-operatively, we are currently conducting some large-scale acquisition projects along the Thames River in south London and the Chippewa Creek in North Bay.

The ministry will also continue to place a high priority on educating people about floodplain hazards. After all, it makes more sense to prevent problems in the first place. We want the public to be aware -- before they buy property -- of the problems of building in floodplain areas adjacent to watercourses. I understand you will be dealing with this subject in some detail over the next two days.

In the area of flood forecasting, we are continually upgrading and improving our network for gathering data on floodplain management.

Last year the ministry announced changes to the system including placing greater responsibility for flood forecasting with the conservation authorities, or with MNR district offices when there is no local conservation authority.

We have also improved the communications network for weather, early alert data and information exchange. And we are expanding our research in the development and management of forecast models.

Another area of high priority within the ministry -- and one directly affecting conservation authorities -- is preservation of wetlands.

This has been a big year for wetlands in southern Ontario.

Those of you who were able to visit the MNR display at the Toronto Sportsmen's Show last month, got a pretty good idea of just how vital a resource our wetlands are. Ministry staff did a great job of getting the message across.

We're also promoting the wise use of wetland areas through brochures, publications, radio talk shows and advertisements.

You people have also played a significant part in promoting the role of wetlands. The problem we're up against is a historical tendency to either ignore or undervalue this resource. We believe that as people realize how valuable wetlands really are -- to everyone -- they will better understand the urgency to reverse the trend of wetland loss.

The guidelines for managing wetlands introduced in the provincial legislature last April, have immediate implications for conservation authorities. Many of Ontario's major wetlands are located either totally or partially on authority land.

During the past year, the ministry has been working with conservation authorities, as well as municipalities, farmers' groups, conservation groups and individuals to develop the guidelines into a comprehensive provincial wetlands policy.

What is required now is to ensure that the role of the conservation authorities and MNR in various aspects of wetland management is clearly spelled out. We want to minimize possible confusion and stress consistency of application.

I know you have some concerns about funding. Let me assure you that the ministry will continue its commitment to meet your requirements on a "greatest need" basis. I believe this is the most cost-effective way of getting the most done under the tight budget conditions we all face.

And while I am on the subject of budgets, I would like to recognize the fact that overall ministry funding for conservation authorities was late this year.

If it's any consolation, I want you to know that we appreciate the problems this caused you, especially since your budgets are based on the calendar year.

So far, I have touched on major programs -- changes to floodplain policy, floodplain mapping, improvements to forecasting methods and flood prevention measures.

During the recent review of all MNR programs, we came across a number of other ministry initiatives that also directly benefit conservation authorities.

One that has particularly impressed me are the special employment programs.



Under these programs, workers have carried out fisheries and wildlife management projects, completed resource-oriented projects in our parks, or carried out resource improvement projects on public and conservation authority lands.

On a related subject, I'm glad to say that funding for summer students has not only been reinstated for the coming fiscal year, but that conservation authorities have actually been granted more funds than last year.

Under the Experience '85 Program, you will receive funding of \$1.1-million for 487 jobs. And under the new Ontario Youth Corps Program, you will receive \$500,000 for 111 jobs.

I know you will put these funds to good use, benefiting not only those directly employed, but all those who benefit indirectly from conservation authority projects.

This year you are marking the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Association of Conservation Authorities of Ontario.

The ACAO has done a terrific job of co-ordinating the functions of the 38 conservation authorities. Since its inception, ACAO involvement has served to simplify and to increase the effectiveness of conservation authority management.

For example, I think you'll agree that having one set of administration regulations and one set of conservation area regulations -- instead of 38 of each -- makes life a lot easier for you and for us. The development of these regulations was a joint effort between the ACAO and the ministry.

As well, the ACAO initiated a professional training and development program that is extremely important in maintaining the high standards of conservation authority personnel.

Another ACAO/MNR initiative is the statistical reporting system. This comprehensive reporting system will provide consistent data and information from across the province. Provincewide data will help us to evaluate better the success of various C.A. programs, and to respond better to questions raised concerning the work of conservation authorities.

These, and other programs initiated by the ACAO, have and will continue to enhance greatly the role of conservation authorities across the province.



Today John Bryce is stepping down as chairman of the ACAO.

John has accomplished a lot in his two years as chairman. During that time the ACAO has, among many other things, adopted a new constitution, streamlined accounting and financial reporting procedures, and begun work on a number of major initiatives including those I have already mentioned.

I join with you in thanking John for his hard work and valuable contribution, and also join with you in welcoming the incoming chairman, Dennis Reed.

Today we've looked at some of the most important issues and challenges facing your association. There is no doubt conservation authorities represent a vital element in overall resource management in this province.

Managing resources -- whether water, forests, fisheries or wildlife -- is a constant process of change and revision. This is so because, while we strive to manage these resources, we can never control them.

In other words, resource management means continual change, continual challenge -- and varying levels of satisfaction for all concerned.

You already have an excellent record of achievement in this regard. Mr. Harris and I look forward to working with you to extend that record.



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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL HARRIS  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO PARKS ASSOCIATION  
EDUCATION SEMINAR

AT THE

THE PINWOOD PARK MOTOR INN  
NORTH BAY, ONTARIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1985  
7 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



I want to thank Jamie Houston for the invitation to be with you tonight. I hope this will be the first of many educational seminars sponsored by the Northeastern Ontario Parks Association and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation.

I am not an expert in your field, but I do have a background in recreation. I am also becoming quite knowledgeable about the provincial parks system that is part of my ministry and the network of parks -- or conservation areas -- run by Ontario's 38 conservation authorities.

There are many notable differences in the kind of parks we operate at the provincial level and those at the urban or community level. But I also think there are some things we have in common.

I'd like to share some of those common factors with you.

It seems to me that everyone in the parks business is also in the futures business. We want to know what our parks customers will want tomorrow so we can invest our money wisely today.

And one thing no one can afford is to make mistakes. But can we see into the future? Well, if you look carefully around you, you may be able to see the general shape of things to come.



For one thing, the different levels of government are shifting away from trying to do everything for everyone. We are becoming agencies that help people help themselves to get things done.

Government is moving this way partly in an effort to be more cost effective in a period of restraint.

This is also why we have developed a provincial parks planning system that saves us money in the long run.

This system allows us to plan a parks system that meets the needs of the future -- avoiding costly changes down the road.

This planning approach has earned Ontario an international reputation for excellence. There are three stages to parks planning.

First, we prepare a system plan that identifies our resource protection and outdoor recreation needs. We draft a management plan to identify the objectives a particular park will achieve. Finally, we draft a site plan that gets down to the nitty gritty of zoning and locating roads and facilities.

Planning is the approach we use to save money. And I know it is an approach you can appreciate.

I would also recommend planning for small communities. Do whatever you can to research what is needed, who will use your parks, how they can best serve the community.

Consider hiring a professional recreation planner to help you. It is money well spent. The park will be there a long time.

We have learned another trick in landscaping our recreation parks -- even the small ones. And that is to "go natural." That, too, helps budgets go farther.

We have moved away from flowerbeds and ornamental shrubs as much as possible when designing or re-designing our parks.

Instead, we are favoring clumps of shrubs that grow naturally in the area -- preferably ones that also provide food and habitat for wildlife, such as songbirds.

We try to reduce lawn areas as much as possible. We are attempting to leave just enough open space for activities, and leave the rest for low-care shrubs and forest.

Budget restrictions have made us look at all kinds of ways we can maintain the level of services we have -- even during a time when our system is expanding rapidly.

And it is expanding. Just this month, I announced the creation of 11 new provincial parks along the Niagara Escarpment, and officially opened a new office in Iroquois Falls for the Abitibi-De Troyes waterway park.

To provide better services, we have encouraged the co-operation of outside groups -- forming new partnerships with people who want to become involved.

This new emphasis on co-operation has led to our working with volunteer groups that support our parks in various ways.

Volunteers perform such useful functions as acting as information hosts at campgrounds, maintaining portages and hiking trails, assessing campsites, staffing exhibits and undertaking a variety of research projects.

This is a program where everyone wins. The volunteers get valuable experience in the wilderness, and the satisfaction of making a contribution.

The parks have the benefits of an increased level of service to the public, and a more direct involvement of local residents in parks management.

There are many other examples of co-operation between government and volunteer groups. An especially interesting one is the Friends of a provincial park, a concept that is working well in three parks particularly -- Algonquin, Quetico and Fathom Five.

The Friends of a park produce and sell publications, sponsor special events and research and develop trails and outdoor exhibits, among other things.

They use the revenues from these activities to support parks programs and new facilities. Co-operation has tangible benefits for everyone. The Friends concept is, indeed, an innovative and encouraging one.

A little earlier, I mentioned our three-stage system for planning parks. What I did not mention is that at every stage we do our best to involve the public.

We hold open houses, conduct user surveys, talk to local people, meet with local councils, and canvass all the groups we can.



I know many of the parks people in northern communities do the same thing. If you are not doing that now -- I highly recommend it.

I have been talking about the shape of the future. Here is another trend I think we should be aware of.

We have chosen to contract out the operation of 12 of our small recreation class provincial parks to date. In these cases the ministry is ultimately responsible for the park and it is still a provincial park in every respect.

We are offering individuals the opportunity to operate a park -- while ensuring that our standards are maintained. We also believe it is a way to save money in the long run, because private operators often have more freedom to find ways to economize.

We are not contracting the operation of parks in order to reduce staff. Rather, it is one way of better utilizing the staff we have. Our system is growing -- and we need our staff elsewhere.

As a public agency, we also have the responsibility of creating business opportunities for local people -- in the same way that municipalities do.

In this world of business, we also have competition. But in our case the keynote is co-operation.

My staff, whether in main office or in specific parks, maintain a close working relationship with the operators of Ontario's private campgrounds, who provide some 100,000 campsites.

Wherever possible, our efforts are directed first to promoting camping and outdoor recreation in general. Quite simply, this approach is best for Ontario's tourism economy.

In both provincial parks and conservation areas, attempts are being made to tell people about the history, geology and natural features of the local area. This can involve erecting displays and holding slide shows under the stars in outdoor amphitheatres.

We have also conducted spirit walks at night where figures from the past -- actually members of our own staff dressed in costumes -- step out of the darkness at intervals along the trail and tell participants what part they played in the local history of the area.



By incorporating the history of a community in your park, you please not only local people, but also the visitors to your area who want to understand what makes your community tick.

I have talked about possible trends in the future that might affect those of us involved in parks for the public.

Let me now talk about some ways my ministry's recreation program complements yours.

Through The Parks Assistance Act, administered by MNR, assistance goes to municipalities to increase their resource-based outdoor recreation facilities. The province provides grants for land acquisition and the planning and development of parks facilities.

This program has been in existence for 25 years, and some 245 parks have been established through funding which totals \$9.5-million. This year, the Parks Assistance Act will provide approximately \$400,000 in grants to Ontario communities.

We can also expect some changes that will expand the types of projects for which municipalities can receive assistance.

In the next session of the Legislature, I hope to introduce changes to The Parks Assistance Act to cover activities such as nature trail development, the protection of natural areas and the development of waterfront parks.

The last thing I want to mention tonight is the North Bay waterfront development project, with which I am sure many of you are familiar.

We have a truly co-operative project in the works -- with the city, the province, the federal government and eventually the private sector involved in a development which is going to transform North Bay's downtown waterfront.

As you probably know, an economic impact study -- funded by BILD -- is now complete. BILD of course is the Cabinet committee responsible for Ontario's overall economic development strategy.

Several weeks ago, North Bay officials received confirmation of additional funding from BILD for the construction of a dockwall, retaining walls, a pedestrian walkway and the installation of lighting and landscaping.

There is potential for an estimated total of 275 to 300 slips, which will make this a major marina in downtown North Bay.

We fully expect that this development will attract private sector investment in such additional facilities as restaurants, shops, a marina centre with a boat supply store and boat rentals -- and perhaps even a hotel and condominium development.

This project will create many jobs -- an estimated 210 work years in the construction phase, and close to 60 permanent positions, with much more potential for employment in the private sector aspects of the development.

An emphasis on this kind of co-operation -- with individuals, client groups and other levels of government -- has helped my ministry to develop a range of successful programs in the past several years.

Here in the north, the municipal departments you represent are involved with many agencies -- the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, MNR and other Ontario government agencies.

There are also federal agencies and departments that provide a range of job creation and other assistance programs.

Although each of us has a particular mandate in the services we offer, what we have in common is a commitment to make our province more attractive and enjoyable, and to serve our people well.

Thank you.





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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL HARRIS  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

ONTARIO MINING ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL DINNER

AT THE

ROYAL YORK HOTEL  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1985  
7 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



Good evening.

I think this year -- 1985 -- is a turning point, a year of new opportunities and challenges. We are thankful that, at last, the recession appears to be over -- and the economy of Ontario is poised for continued expansion and job creation.

And the mining industry is benefiting from this renewed growth. Things that were put on hold have moved ahead -- exploration, mine development and mineral production. In 1984, Ontario produced \$4.4-billion worth of minerals -- a 24 per cent increase over 1983.

But most important, Canadians -- especially Ontarians -- are feeling more secure about the future of the economy. And they are willing to put their hopes and their cash into mineral exploration and mining ventures.

Indeed, the success of the many public offerings issued by mining and exploration companies suggests that.



Things have been rough. But Ontario's mining industry has proven it can compete successfully with anyone.

During the recession, your industry undertook creative measures to reduce costs, to increase productivity, to improve mining and processing methods, and to develop new end uses and markets for their products.

The industry has emerged leaner and more efficient, and also as a technologically advanced sector of the province's economy.

Mining in Ontario today is a high-tech industry. Let me cite a few examples of new advances:

- Sophisticated methods of geochemical and geophysical analysis are now making it possible to locate mineral deposits that were previously beyond the scope of individual prospectors, or even the exploration departments of major mining companies.
- New, improved drilling techniques and other newer or experimental techniques are increasing the efficiency of surface exploration.
- The development of remote-control scoop trams and other technologically advanced equipment, together with the application of new mining methods, are helping to reduce costs and increase output.
- Advanced mineral processing technology is increasing metal recovery rates and purities, and reducing environmental pollution.

These kinds of advances create a stronger industry, but one that can still benefit from close co-operation with government.

Government, too, has a vital role to play in the development of our mineral resources -- a role in which we act as both facilitator and regulator.

I want to stress that we in the Ministry of Natural Resources are sensitive to the needs of the mining industry. We know that the fortunes of the industry can affect the well-being of tens of thousands of Ontario families.

And we are aware of your major concerns -- such as taxation, land tenure, confidentiality, and the cost of complying with government regulations.



These are life and death issues for you. And I want to have your views on these and any other issues affecting mining in Ontario, so that I may deal with them myself, or raise them in Cabinet.

I welcome the responsibility I have as your Cabinet spokesman. And I want to assure you that the concern and interest which I share with my ministry extend to every part of the mining industry -- from the prospector to the mining company president, to the worker in the mine whose job, after all, depends on the success of the industry.

I welcome the opportunity to speak on your behalf and defend your interests, but I need to know how you feel about the issues. And I need to know more than I can learn through the regular channels.

To ensure that I am fully aware of your concerns all the time, I propose to set up a way of staying in regular face-to-face contact with representatives of the mining industry.

I am not sure what form this should take, except that it should not be overly formal. I am open to suggestions -- and I will be talking to the executive of OMA as to what arrangement would be most appropriate.

I know you have real concerns about the impact which you feel government statutes and regulations have on the industry. I understand your concerns about red tape.

That is why I am inviting you to tell me and my staff about the legislation you regard as onerous, the procedures that you feel are cumbersome and unproductive. Tell us how they can be improved, and we will do our best to address your concerns.

Red tape is costly -- and I can assure you we want to cut it wherever we can.

I am serious about finding ways to streamline regulations. I think it is entirely possible for government to protect the public interest -- efficiently and without undue cost. And I want to explore the possibilities.

One way government can help the industry is by clearing away the obstacles to major new projects. We are already examining the type of "one window" approach that was so successful in the projects of Hemlo. As well, we are examining the feasibility of establishing a facilitator, co-ordinator or expeditor, to help resolve issues related to a number of ministries.

I believe government should focus on co-operation and the creation of opportunities in its dealings with the mining industry.

The recently announced Enterprise Ontario program, through which the government is providing \$1.3-billion over the next three years to strengthen Ontario's economy -- primarily by helping small businesses -- is a good case in point.

A number of resource-related industries are sure to benefit -- and certainly that includes companies involved in mineral exploration.

Another recent initiative, which has greater relevance to Ontario's major mining companies, is the publication called A Guide to Legislation Affecting Mining in Ontario, which was recently revised and updated by my ministry.

This new edition of the guide is an essential reference book for anyone entering the mining industry -- and a useful time-saver for those who are already established. Your suggestions for improvements in the future will also be appreciated.

I know that mining tax review is uppermost in your minds -- as it is in ours. And I am pleased to say that the Treasury/Natural Resources task force has completed its review of this matter. Their paper is now before senior management in both ministries.

I will be recommending to the provincial Treasurer that this paper be issued as soon as possible, and I will be looking forward to your views and comments.

Of course, one of my top priorities in the next session of the Legislature will be the revisions to The Mining Act.

As you know, Bill 129, an amendment to The Mining Act, was introduced for first reading in November 1983, but later died on the order paper. I hope to introduce the successor to Bill 129 in the near future.

In the new bill, we do not propose to change the principles that have served as cornerstones of Ontario's mineral policy since the dawn of this century.

Some things, however, will be changed.

Mining recorders will be given added powers. But I can assure you that mining recorders will continue to be people with a knowledge of the industry.

There will also be restrictions on exercising surface rights over potentially unsafe, inactive mine workings. Tax arrears will no longer be published. Assessment work will be expressed in dollars spent, rather than in days worked.

Those are some of the changes that we propose. I want to assure you, however, that the security and the principles of acquisition of mineral title will not be altered, and that reasonable access to Crown land will remain intact.

I can also assure you that increases to existing fees for activities under The Mining Act will not exceed more than five or six per cent.

These changes, of course, will not surprise any of you. They have evolved through an exhaustive consultation process, during which thousands of interested individuals and mining companies were invited to present their views. We received scores of responses, and they helped shape Bill 129.

Ontario's new Mining Act, like all major initiatives -- whether made in the halls of government, in the corporate boardroom, or in any other institution of our society -- will be a human effort to find a "right" solution to challenging problems.

Underlying that effort, however, is our belief that the development of Ontario's natural resources will continue to be a vital factor in the long-term economic prosperity of Ontario.

The success of that development, of course, will always rest on close co-operation and open communications between industry and government.

Thank you very much.



REMARKS BY

MARY MOGFORD  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

CANADIAN DIAMOND DRILLING ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL MEETING AND CONVENTION

INN ON THE PARK  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

LUNCHEON  
FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1985

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



Honorable Head Table Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very happy to be here today on behalf of the Honourable Michael Harris, Minister of Natural Resources.

Mr. Harris is in North Bay today -- recovering from a busy election campaign with his family and friends. He sends his greetings to you, and asked me to tell you that he is looking forward to meeting you in the future.

This year -- 1985 -- is a turning point, a year of new beginnings and new opportunities.

It is a year, too, of growth that is measured not only by the performance of our economy, but by a renewed spirit of understanding and co-operation.

In the relations between industry and government, a growing sense of partnership is replacing the old attitudes that had separated us for so many years.

We in government, and you in industry have come to know one another better. In the process, we have learned to respect each other as individuals and as institutions that are equally dedicated to the betterment of the communities, of the regions and of the nation in which we live.





At the same time, relations between the provincial and federal levels of governments have also shown marked improvement.

Conflict has been replaced by the constructive exchange of ideas and the development of mutually strengthening policies and programs -- things that will benefit not only labor and management, but society as a whole.

We are indeed living in a world of economic and political change, and for the first time in many years, we can look forward to these developments -- and to our future -- with confidence.

This is in sharp contrast to the early 1980s, when the mention of change often raised the spectre of economic dislocation and hardship.

Doom and gloom were indeed upon us then. The economy, not just of Canada but of most of the industrialized world, was gripped by the worst recession since the Great Depression.

The rise in the number of bankruptcies was matched only by the loss in the number of jobs. And many of those companies that were managing to survive, did so only after experiencing record losses.

The anguish of economic uncertainty touched us all -- perhaps none more so than many of you in this room today. For the mining industry was doubly struck in the dark days of the early 1980s.

While virtually all sectors of the economy were ravaged by rising costs and declining demand, the world of mining suffered an additional setback. The expectation of ever-growing markets for many metals spurred tremendous worldwide production expansion in the 1960s and '70s.

The result was a striking over-capacity that further depressed metal prices during the recession of the early 1980s.

And, as you know, when poor economic conditions force mining companies to cut costs, one of the first areas where they cut back is exploration.

After all, if you are struggling to make ends meet today, you are not going to spend large sums of money on relatively high-risk activities that take years to yield a return.



The recession is now over. Many of the mining companies that sharply curtailed their exploration budgets are beginning to look again at their long-term priorities and to loosen their purse strings.

Many investors, feeling more secure about the future of our economy, are now more willing to put their hopes and their cash into mineral exploration ventures.

But as you are also aware, downward pressure on metal prices is hanging on. And so is the enormous metals production capacity built up around the world during the past 20 years.

So -- blended with our new-found optimism is a note of caution and concern.

We now possess the wisdom to recognize that our well-being, even during the current period of recovery, is not a foregone conclusion. We know that we must still strive, and strive hard, to achieve long-lasting prosperity.

But for the first time in years, we can also take comfort in knowing that the minerals industry is fighting for a winning cause.

The trials of the past few years have proven something important to us, and to the rest of the world.

Canada's diamond drillers -- along with its geologists, engineers, metallurgists and others that make up the minerals industry -- can compete successfully with anyone, in terms of technology and efficiency.

Spurred in part by the adversity of the recent past, Canada's minerals industry, in co-operation with government, has led the way in technological advancement.

To those who may disparage our resource-based companies as hewers of wood and drawers of water, we can now give a resounding "No".

The minerals industry in Canada today is a high-tech industry.

Indeed, high-tech has helped rejuvenate the industry. It is ensuring Canada's long-term future as a world leader in exploration, mining, mineral processing and marketing.

And it will help ensure that the wealth of mineral resources lying beneath our ground will be used to create jobs and improve the quality of life for the people of Ontario, and for the rest of Canada.

Every aspect of the industry is contributing to this technological transformation. Let me cite a few examples of new advances that we in the ministry are enthusiastic about:

- Sophisticated methods of geochemical and geophysical analysis are now making it possible to locate mineral deposits that were previously beyond the scope of individual prospectors, or even the exploration departments of the major mining companies.
- Wire-line drilling, reverse-circulation drilling, sonic drilling and other newer or experimental techniques are increasing the efficiency of surface exploration.
- The development of remote-control scoop trams and other technologically advanced equipment, and the application of new mining methods are helping to reduce costs and increase output.
- Advanced mineral processing technology is increasing metal recovery rates and purities and reducing environmental pollution. Indeed, one of the world's most modern and environmentally safe copper smelters can be found outside the City of Timmins.
- And the development of new mineral products to meet the changing needs of modern industry will open up expanding markets for Canadian producers.

Toward this end, the worldwide Nickel Development Institute was founded in Toronto last year by Canada's major producers.

Canada, in fact, is continuing to demonstrate its position as a leader among nations.

Much of this success has been made possible by the growing partnership between industry and government.

The role of industry is to maximize profit. That of government is to protect the broad public interest. These goals were once viewed as mutually exclusive and antagonistic.

Those days are gone. The private sector has firmly demonstrated that the interests of all the people are best served when industry is healthy and prosperous.

In turn, government has shown its support for industries that serve the general public by caring for the environment, ensuring health and safety in the workplace, and producing useful and needed products. These typically develop what it takes to remain healthy and prosperous.

A significant sign of the growing feeling of mutual respect and co-operation between industry and government is our willingness to talk with one another, to review our concerns and problems, to air our grievances and to find solutions.

These exchanges have produced several government-sponsored programs that have had a direct benefit for the minerals industry in general, and for diamond drillers in particular.

On the federal level, the use of flow-through shares as a tax incentive for investors has made it possible for many junior and major mining companies to initiate exploration activities that they would not otherwise have been able to carry out.

And we in Ontario have initiated numerous programs that complement Ottawa's incentive program.

The recently-announced Enterprise Ontario initiative -- designed to spur small business growth and prosperity -- is an excellent case in point.

Through Enterprise Ontario, the government is providing \$1.3-billion over the next three years to strengthen Ontario's economy -- primarily by helping small- and medium-sized businesses. Many resource-related industries will benefit.

Some of these initiatives will be of particular interest to the diamond drilling industry.

For example, encouraging the development of small industrial minerals operations could lead to more exploration work -- and thus increase diamond drilling activity.



As well, through Enterprise Ontario's Enterprise Technology Fund, the government could well receive proposals for the development of new, specialized geophysical exploration equipment. And this could also lead to increased drilling activity by your industry.

Lastly, the Enterprise Ontario program features a component designed to assist businesses to market their products and expertise abroad. Your industry -- as one of the world's leaders in diamond drilling techniques -- may also be able to benefit from this aspect of the program.

The Ministry of Natural Resources -- often in co-operation with Ontario's Board of Industrial Leadership and Development and other government agencies -- manages a number of additional programs that are of benefit to your industry.

Our Ontario Geological Survey is greatly assisting the development of innovative technology -- specifically in those areas that support the mineral exploration industry.

Through the Exploration Technology Development Fund and other programs managed by the Ontario Geological Survey, \$1.4-million in research grants was provided last year to support research by universities and the private sector.

By promoting applied geophysical and geochemical research, these grants will eventually result in new methods and technologies that will reduce the risks associated with mineral exploration, and encourage the search for deeply buried mineral deposits.

Another major success is the Ministry of Natural Resources' Ontario Mineral Exploration Program, known as OMEP, which provides grants and tax credits of up to 25 per cent of eligible exploration expenditures.

Since the program began in September 1980, more than 1,200 OMEP-assisted projects have been designated. These account for a total of \$290-million in planned exploration expenditures.

So far, about 600 of the projects have been completed, at a total cost of \$90-million -- of which OMEP contributed more than \$18-million.

OMEP-assisted projects have created 6,700 new jobs and carried out more than 1.5-million feet of diamond drilling in some of Ontario's most promising gold camps.

Exploration of some of the important gold discoveries at Hemlo was funded, in part, by OMEP, as was an important gold discovery in the Cameron Lake area.

In addition, new gold occurrences in the Porcupine, Larder Lake, Wawa and Pic Township areas were investigated last year under OMEP-assisted projects.

Another major Ontario initiative is Operation Black River-Matheson, known as BRIM. This is an ongoing geological study sponsored jointly by the Ministries of Natural Resources and Northern Affairs.

Under the program, airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys have been made of about 1,400 square miles of the Black River-Matheson area northeast of Timmins.

The surveys produced 80 maps that pinpoint the location of more than 2,700 electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies that may be linked to the presence of mineral deposits. And other important geological work is also under way.

I should also mention Ontario's Drill Core Library Program. Five of these libraries have already been established throughout the province, and construction of another two are expected to get under way this year.

By providing a permanent record of geological information, the core libraries increase the efficiency and effectiveness of exploration activity, and thereby accelerate mine development.

The libraries also enable geologists and geophysicists to apply advanced evaluation methods and technologies to old and, in many cases, discarded cores.

In this way, seemingly worthless cores from abandoned exploration projects may now yield new clues to the location of possible mineralization -- and in the process give rise to new diamond drilling programs.

As all these government-sponsored programs indicate, the Ministry of Natural Resources is dedicated to the creation of new jobs in the minerals industry -- and to the belief that the development of our natural resources will continue to be a vital factor in the long-term economic prosperity of Ontario.

The minerals industry has emerged from the devastating recession of the early 1980s as a highly productive and technologically advanced sector of the Canadian economic mosaic.

The individual companies that constitute this vast and diverse industry deserve a good deal of credit.

Through their skill, inventiveness and perseverance, they have proven their ability to succeed in a highly competitive world market.

Through their various contributions to the production of mineral exports, they increase the aggregate wealth of Canada by \$12-billion a year.

Their industry is one of the nation's largest employers, providing more than 100,000 jobs directly in mining, and another several hundred thousand through satellite and spinoff industries.

These companies have earned the respect and support of governments across the land. Certainly the government of Ontario will continue to support this cornerstone of the provincial economy.

Thank you.







REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL HARRIS  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

ASSOCIATION OF MINING MUNICIPALITIES OF ONTARIO  
ANNUAL MEETING

AT THE

ALGO INN  
ELLIOT LAKE, ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1985  
10 A.M.

Delivered by  
Dr. Michael Klugman  
Regional Director  
Northeastern Region  
Ministry of Natural Resources

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Good morning. I want to begin by thanking Ernest Massicotte for the opportunity to meet with you this morning on behalf of the Minister of Natural Resources.

Mr. Harris sends his sincere regrets that he was unable to be with you this morning.

However, I know Mr. Harris looks forward to working with members of your association in the future, just as he looks forward to acting on behalf of all those involved in Ontario's mining industry.

I am sure you can appreciate this -- for your association also works on behalf of all those involved in Ontario's mining industry. You care about everyone from the prospector to the mining company president to the worker in the mine.

The mining industry is the lifeblood of your communities. And your communities are the lifeblood of Ontario.



For that reason, mining naturally assumes a position of high priority within the Ministry of Natural Resources. Ontario's vast mineral potential is one of this province's greatest assets, and our programs are aimed at aiding the private sector to realize that potential fully.

But a fact of life within the mining industry is that it is extremely vulnerable to world market fluctuations. This results in somewhat greater economic uncertainty than is found in most other activities.

I can assure you, however, that staff from the Ministry of Natural Resources are doing their best in assisting the mining industry to cope better with these external factors. How we are doing that is what I want to talk about today.

I would like to begin by describing how the Mineral Resources Group is set up within the ministry. The group reports directly to the Deputy Minister and has three branches -- the Mineral Resources Branch, the Mining Taxation and OMEP Office, and the Ontario Geological Survey.

These three branches cover every aspect of mineral development from surveys and mapping, to gathering research data, to advising on policy matters. In addition, our main office is supplemented by professional district and regional staff. Our field staff are found right across the province, easily accessible to mineral developers, communities and other outside groups seeking advice or information.

These are the men and women who are assisting those directly involved in developing Ontario's mineral potential. In doing so they are directly looking after your interests.

In the northeastern region alone, over the past two years we have added four graduate geologists and a mining claims inspector to our field staff. As well, we have two additional support staff in the Mining Recorder's offices at Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury. These are permanent positions strengthening the mines program within the ministry.

There are many factors to be considered in any effort to create a more stable economic climate for Ontario's mining industry.

The fortunes of northern Ontario's mining communities depend primarily on two factors outside Canada. These are the fluctuations of metal prices on world metal markets, and the perception of Canada's investment climate in world money markets.

In addition, federal policies and those of other provincial ministries also affect the industry a great deal. So, as you can see, the policies that fall within MNR's jurisdiction account, at most, for one-third of the factors that industry decision makers must consider.

The situation then becomes one in which policies must simply deal with factors -- both positive and negative -- that are largely beyond our control.

To many this may seem to be an impossible task. But I think we are successfully accomplishing our goal in many ways.

One way is through our role as a communicator. The ministry assembles, analyses and disseminates a great deal of information. This information in turn greatly helps policy makers -- in both the public and the private sectors. It also helps northern municipalities to keep up to date with changes that might affect their communities.

Communication includes promotion. The provincial government -- through the Ministry of Natural Resources as well as through the Ministry of Industry and Trade -- promotes the image of Ontario as a good place for investment.

Effective promotion depends on good timing. -- And I would say that now is the right time to promote investment in this province. It appears that, at last, the recession is over and the economy of Ontario is poised for continued expansion and job creation.

The mining industry is benefiting from this renewed growth. Things that were put on hold have moved ahead. This includes exploration, mine development and mineral production. In 1984, Ontario produced \$4.4-billion worth of minerals -- a 24-per-cent increase over 1983 -- and that is the value at the primary stage!

Canadians -- especially Ontarians -- are now feeling more secure about the future of the economy. They are willing to put their hopes, and their cash, into mineral exploration and mining ventures.

During the recession, the mining industry undertook measures to reduce costs, increase productivity, improve mining and processing methods, and develop new end uses and markets for its products.

The industry has emerged leaner and more efficient, and also as a technologically advanced sector of the province's economy.



The Ministry of Natural Resources is fostering this growth, and this optimism, in every way possible. In the process, it is giving a boost to the economies and the future outlook of the communities you represent.

Two questions on your minds right now might be: "What does this mean to me?" and "Where do we go from here?"

Through a number of programs such as the Ontario Mineral Exploration Program, the Ontario Geological Survey, the proactive role of the resident geologists, the Small Rural Industrial Minerals Development Program, and GOMILL, the ministry is helping the minerals industry to diversify.

Many of these programs involve the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development, or BILD. BILD is the Cabinet Committee responsible for directing Ontario's overall economic development strategy.

While this may lead to broader-based economies for some northern communities, many areas will always have to depend on mining as an economic base.

To broaden the mineral resource base, the provincial government recently approved \$4.2-million in projects devoted solely to mineral exploration across northern Ontario.

Eight communities will benefit from this new funding -- carried out jointly by the Ontario Geological Survey and regional geological staff -- for increased mineral exploration stimulus in their areas. Other OGS programs and regional programs are also working to assist the industry in discovering and opening up new areas of mineralization.

Today the ministry is announcing \$500,000 in OGS research grants to Ontario universities. Through this program -- now in its eighth year -- university researchers are working to develop state-of-the-art mineral exploration methods for Ontario's mining industry.

Sophisticated methods of geochemical and geophysical analysis are now making it possible to locate mineral deposits that were previously beyond the scope of individual prospectors, or even the exploration departments of major mining companies. Much of this success is due to research funded by MNR through the OGS.



The ministry -- though the Exploration Technology Development Fund -- also has a program to assist private manufacturing industries in developing new and better equipment for the exploration industry. It is obvious that without the right equipment, the newly developed methods cannot be put into practice.

All of these programs are helping to reduce costs and increase the efficiency of output for the mining industry. This puts our mining companies in a better position to compete in world markets.

It is important for the provincial government to assist and support the industry in any way it can, while at the same time maintaining an arms-length relationship.

It is our belief that the development of Ontario's mineral resources will continue to be a vital factor in the long-term economic prosperity of Ontario.

But the success of that development largely rests on close co-operation and open communications between industry and all levels of government.

I have talked about our research and exploration programs. Another way government can help industry is by clearing away the obstacles to major new projects. For example, we could introduce a streamlined approach similar to the one that worked so well in the projects at Hemlo -- where a "one window" approach was adopted by the ministry, together with five other ministries, to co-ordinate government action and provide services to the communities and mining companies.

This would provide communication channels between various government ministries, as well as between government and industry -- cutting through a great deal of the usual red tape.

The provincial government can also do a great deal to help communities survive hard times, or to provide incentives to diversify their economic base.

I spoke earlier about facts of life in the mining industry. A serious fact of life for mining communities is mine closures. I know that closures have had drastic effects on many of your communities.

A recent closure announcement affecting thousands of people is the Griffith Mine in the Township of Ear Falls.

The provincial government -- through the Ministry of Northern Affairs -- is funding a \$50,000 study that will help to work out a strategy to stabilize the economy in the Ear Falls area.

This study -- which was requested by Ear Falls -- will be of use to all northern mining communities in seeking ways to lessen the impact of mine closures.

The province also has special employment programs designed to keep the work force in mining communities intact during lay-off periods.

Together with the federal government, the Ministry of Natural Resources funded 44 projects last year in northern Ontario that cost a total of almost \$1.5-million. These projects provided 275 laid-off workers with more than 3,000 work weeks. Project locations ranged from North Bay to Red Lake.

We feel this program has helped to keep a skilled work force in your communities during tough economic times.

There are other ways to help our northern mining communities survive. One is to reduce their dependence on a single industry. Perhaps, the most obvious -- but not always the easiest -- way to accomplish this is to diversify.

Diversification is a word we hear a lot about these days. Some of you from smaller communities may think it does not apply to you. Your towns do not have the work force to support secondary industry, or you may be off the main transportation routes.

But diversification can mean a lot of things. As I mentioned earlier, it may be finding and developing new ore bodies, or exploiting new mineral commodities. It may be exploring the possibility of other resource related industries such as timber or pulp and paper. It may be developing your area's tourism potential.

The provincial government is keenly aware of the unique problems facing the smaller northern mining communities. Our ministry, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and the Ministry of Northern Affairs all have programs designed specifically to help broaden the economic base across the north.

For example, the Ministry of Natural Resources offered an \$860,000 interest-free loan to Steetley Talc Limited of Timmins last month through our Small Rural Mineral Development program. The funds will go toward an expansion and improvement project allowing Steetley to increase total production capacity by nearly 50 per cent.

The expansion project is expected to provide 14 new direct jobs and 12 indirect jobs. The construction phase will create an estimated 30 work years of employment.

I do not have to tell you what this means to the economy of Timmins. As well, by significantly increasing capacity, the company can go after American markets -- increasing its stability.

In many situations, a community comes up with the idea, and we provide the support. Sudbury 2000 is an excellent example of how a community can benefit, guided by local initiative and expertise.

The underlying message in all of our programs is co-operation -- between industry, government and municipalities.

Many of you may be familiar with NOR-DEV -- a co-operative program involving the Ministries of Northern Affairs, Natural Resources, Tourism and Recreation, and Industry and Trade. Its aim is to boost overall economic development of the north.

NOR-DEV is specifically addressing four concerns -- employment incentives, industrial infrastructure, resource diversification and development, and tourism development. We are hoping to stimulate private investment. And we want that investment to be permanent.

I do not want to appear to be offering you pie-in-the-sky promises. All of you in this room today know too well that any problems you are up against will not go away easily.

But I do believe that it is possible to find a way to adapt to the vagaries of the industry, and the Ministry of Natural Resources is making certain your interests are well represented in the provincial government.

I think I can say without exaggeration that this ministry has some of the finest mineral experts you will find anywhere. I am talking about highly respected individuals such as Jim Finlay, Dr. Tom Mohide, Dr. Vic Milne, and many others.

And mines people are moving into senior management positions in the ministry. I was the eastern Ontario minerals co-ordinator before becoming regional director in Sudbury. The regional director in Cochrane, Ray Riley, also has a minerals background.

We are all working toward one goal -- to ensure that the development of our mineral wealth brings maximum benefit to the people of Ontario. This means strengthening the mining industry -- and mining communities. It means greater security and economic certainty for the people you represent.

Although the Ontario government does not have the power to control metal prices, and we will never have this power, we do have is the ability, the initiative, and the perseverance to adapt to the world situation.

There is no doubt that mining still is -- and always will be -- a major component of our economy.







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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL HARRIS  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

FEDERATION OF NORTHERN ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

AT THE

ALGO INN  
ELLIOT LAKE

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1985  
2 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



Thank you for inviting me here today.

I understand we will be subject to a bearpit session following these introductory remarks. At that time, I would be happy to answer any questions you might have about the Ministry of Natural Resources.

But first, I would like to give you an update on my ministry's current involvement in several natural resource areas and show you how these involvements will contribute positively to the development of our northern communities.

I have always admired the commitment and dedication to the further development of northern Ontario shown by its municipal leaders. And further development, as you know, often involves the use of natural resources.

Co-operation in the management of resources involves many responsibilities, many individuals and many groups. But the most important responsibility that we all share is to listen, to learn and to understand one another.

The provincial government -- and my ministry in particular -- has the difficult responsibility of making the final decisions on resource use. But those decisions are better made when we receive solid, reliable information and input from groups like yours.





I do not believe that government, acting alone, can or should decide which resource uses are more important than others.

Managing resources is a task we all share, as partners interested in the wise use and continued well-being of our resources.

And together, I believe we are all doing a very credible job.

We have initiated a number of resource projects in northern Ontario in co-operation with the private sector. I believe that supporting our resource-based industries will further strengthen the economies of northern communities. A good example of this partnership can be seen in our relationship with the province's mining sector.

Just one example is the Small Rural Mineral Development program -- a Board of Industrial Leadership and Development initiative. BILD, of course, is the Cabinet committee responsible for directing the province's economic development strategy.

The Small Rural Mineral Development program is designed to help industrial mineral producers develop new products and markets, and to protect and enhance employment opportunities in Ontario.

The mining industry needs this kind of support in these challenging economic times.

My ministry is also working with the forest industry in a variety of programs -- including forest improvement and nursery stock production and forest management agreements.

The economy of northern Ontario is heavily dependent upon the health of the forest industry. Ontario's initiatives in forest management are designed to ensure the continued prosperity of that industry. These initiatives, I believe, will help strengthen Ontario's position at the forefront of modern forest resources management. They will also ensure the increased economic benefits of Ontario's forests exist in the future.

My ministry has also been very active in promoting the health of our sports fishery. And we have been particularly successful in involving the public in co-operative fisheries management projects.



Through the Community Fisheries Involvement Program, or CFIP, sports clubs and other community groups throughout Ontario are helping to improve our fisheries. Volunteers donate their time and contribute goods and services to projects aimed at directly improving fishing. Together, we are cleaning up spawning areas, stabilizing streambanks and operating small hatcheries, among other projects.

We are also developing a similar program involving wildlife.

My ministry already has excellent co-operative efforts under way with local sports organizations, and associations like NOTO, the OTA, and the OFAH.

I believe these kinds of programs can make a positive contribution to many communities by supporting local businesses and providing jobs. Many of our programs will contribute greatly to an enhanced resource-based tourism industry.

And I further believe there is almost no limit to the resource enhancement work we can accomplish together.

I have described just a few of the broad range of programs delivered by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Ours is a challenging mandate. But it represents a challenge that makes Natural Resources one of the most dynamic and interesting portfolios in the government.

I can assure you that my ministry will continue to promote the development and wise use of Ontario's natural resources, in order to provide the maximum benefits to as many people in Ontario as possible -- both now and in the future.

I look forward to your questions a little later on.

Thank you very much.





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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL HARRIS  
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

FILM PREMIERE OF THE WINTER CAMP

AT

CANADORE COLLEGE, NORTH BAY

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1985  
7:30 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

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It is always good to be with friends back home in North Bay.

I know you will find tonight's film, The Winter Camp, extremely entertaining. I also know it will help you to gain a better understanding of the difficult times our early lumberjacks had to face.

Before I tell you about the film itself, I would like to thank you, Mr. Aiken, and I would ask that you convey my thanks to my colleague, Leo Bernier, for the generous assistance this project has received from the Ministry of Northern Affairs.

I know I speak for many others from the Ministry of Natural Resources when I say we are grateful for the generosity shown by the Ministry of Northern Affairs in funding not only this film, but reconstruction of the logging camp at Marten River Provincial Park.

Both Leo and I are confident that this fine attraction will make an important contribution to the area's tourism economy.

We all know how important the logging industry is to Ontario -- especially to northern Ontario. Our trees are the backbone of our economy.

The Winter Camp depicts the early days of Ontario's forest industry.





Things have changed since then. The original loggers are long gone, but the colorful era they contributed to our province's history will never be forgotten. It was the wish of my ministry to put some of this history on film. There is no doubt that The Winter Camp has accomplished this in fine fashion.

The Winter Camp caught the imagination of many MNR staffers before filming ever began. Most of the cast are MNR people. And Lloyd Walton, the film director, says they braved a blizzard to get to Marten River from Temagami, Sudbury and North Bay. They knew that snow was important if the film was to be realistic. Now that is real dedication!

Thanks to the weather and the enthusiasm and quality performances of the actors, the filming was completed in just three days.

But while I am sure you will agree that their performances are first-rate, you should keep in mind that only one of the actors is professional -- Cathy Elliott, who plays the daughter of the camp cook. Her husband, Peter Elliott -- who plays the greenhorn in the film -- is a freelance film-maker. The only other actor not from MNR is 13-year-old Jesse Stevenson from Bracebridge who plays Butch, the chore boy. Lloyd Walton says Jesse is a natural actor -- chosen from a number of youngsters.

I understand that many of the MNR staff in the film were picked because they know a lot about the character they were portraying.

For example, Gene McIsaac -- superintendent of Marten River Provincial Park -- is the camp cook. Gene once cooked for a lumber camp.

Harvey Bell -- who plays the foreman -- is a retired bush camp foreman.

Jim O'Brien -- the scaler -- is an MNR scaler with North Bay District.

Bert Edmundson -- one of the sawyers -- is provincial park supervisor at North Bay District.

And Don Watson -- the camp clerk -- is payroll clerk for the North Bay District office.

Incidentally, Don will soon be moving to our Maple District office. I can assure you, it has nothing to do with his part in the film. In fact it is a promotion, and I wish him the very best in his new role.

The others who play lumberjacks in the film may not have first-hand experience but, in many cases, their fathers or grandfathers did. They have been brought up in that tradition.

Now let me give you a few of the highlights of the film.

The Winter Camp centres around the reconstructed logging camp here at Marten River Park. It tells the story of lumberjacks working out of a white pine logging camp in 1932. This, of course, was in the midst of the Depression, so jobs were hard to get.

The last to sign on as a lumberjack was called a greenhorn. Of course, greenhorns were the subject of many practical jokes. The others could be excused for their shenanigans because, unlike today, the lumberjacks had to make their own fun -- and music. Just wait 'till you hear it!

We owe a lot to Ontario's lumberjacks. They are an important part of our heritage. And after seeing the film, I trust we will all have a better understanding and respect for some of those who helped shape the future of Ontario and the north.

Now I invite you to sit back, relax, and enjoy The Winter Camp.



REMARKS BY

MARY MOGFORD  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO THE

WESTERN LAND DIRECTORS CONFERENCE

AT THE

ROYAL YORK HOTEL  
TORONTO

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1985  
12 NOON

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

I am very glad to have the opportunity today to welcome to Ontario the delegates to the Western Land Directors Conference.

This conference is one of those special occasions when provinces get together, not to discuss their differences, but to benefit from their similarities.

Small, informal working groups such as this one are perhaps the best way to overcome regional boundaries and differences. That's because you people have the advantage of being unencumbered with much of the protocol and formalities necessary at more structured inter-provincial gatherings.

Crown land management is the common factor that brought this group together. Responsibility for managing Crown land brings with it a whole range of complex challenges and problems requiring solutions not always readily apparent.

Fortunately, the problems associated with activities such as Crown land cottaging, unauthorized occupations of Crown land and conflicts in using Crown land, can often be resolved through the sharing of information and experiences. That is the purpose of this conference.



You must be accustomed to being asked -- why are Ontario and Newfoundland included in a conference of western land directors?

To me, the answer becomes clearer when one considers that these two provinces share with British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the responsibility for managing vast areas of Crown land.

Eighty-seven per cent of Ontario's land mass is Crown land. Each of the other provinces represented at this conference has an equally formidable amount of Crown land to manage.

Ontario is fortunate to have been invited by the western provinces to join this conference seven years ago. Through the participation of the land management branch of my ministry, we have gained much useful knowledge and information from these annual meetings.

This morning, Sherry Yundt presented you with an update of Ontario's land management program over the past year. One of the initiatives I am sure you found interesting was our Crown land camping and recreation pilot project in northwestern Ontario.

The Crown land camping component of the pilot project requires that all non-residents of Canada, 17 years of age and older, obtain a permit to camp on Crown land. The permit is based on a daily rate of three dollars for an individual and five dollars per day for a family. In areas where the natural environment is under stress, and there are adequate accommodation alternatives, non-residents are not allowed to camp on Crown land.

Now into its second year, this project is proving to be successful in meeting our objectives, and has been well received by tourist operators in the area.

The next few days will also give you the opportunity to look at land management concerns in another, quite different region of the province -- the highly populated areas of southern Ontario.

Southern Ontario poses special problems with regard to land management. It has a highly concentrated population that naturally results in heavy demands on available recreational land. This in turn places a high dollar value on recreational activities and land dispositions.

We have planned a field trip for you through some of southern Ontario's more popular recreation areas. This will provide you with a first-hand look at how we are dealing with concerns associated with cottages and water lot use.





You will have the good fortune to visit some of the most scenic areas of Ontario as you travel from Toronto, through the Muskokas to Algonquin Park, and back through the Kawarthas.

I am sure each of you will notice many similarities with your own province. For whether your province has mountains, prairies, or the rugged Canadian shield, we have in common a national heritage of lakes, rivers and scenic splendour unmatched anywhere.

It falls to the provincial governments to protect this heritage, and to ensure that it continues to benefit future generations of Canadians.

The annual Western Land Directors Conference has been of considerable value to Ontario as an information sharing forum. We have benefited by increasing our knowledge and improving our skills for future land management decision making. I'm sure you have benefited in a similar manner.

A quick glance at the itinerary indicates you have a wonderful three days lined up. Your stay in our province will undoubtedly prove to be as enjoyable as it is informative.

Welcome, once again, and it's nice to have you in Ontario.





REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE VINCENT G. KERRIO  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

KENORA DISTRICT CAMP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

AT

MINAKI LODGE

OCTOBER 25, 1985  
7 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Since I became the Minister of Natural Resources for Ontario, I have met with the representatives of many of the ministry's client groups. Usually, they have done most of the talking.

Now that I have been in the job for a while, I think the shoe is on the other foot. It is my turn to start taking messages to those of you who are interested in resources and resource management. Basically, there are two types of groups that use our resources.

There are those who depend on natural resources for recreation. My ministry's policies and programs have a real influence on the quality of outdoor recreation in Ontario.

And there are those who depend directly on natural resources for their livelihood. Decisions made by my ministry affect their immediate prospects and their long-term plans.

Your group fits both categories -- for your livelihood depends directly on the quality of outdoor recreation. So an awful lot of what we do affects you. This is why I am pleased to be here to meet with you today.

As is the case with most of MNR's client groups, I know that you have clear ideas of your needs. I know this from my meeting with members of your executive -- with Carol and Marv Wisneski, Rod Munford, Herb Hoffman, Albert Kast, Darrell Rogerson, Lloyd Lindner and Laurie Blake.



These meetings also prove we have a great deal of common ground. We share the same broad view of resource management.

And just as you have set goals for your organization, I have set a goal for myself. My goal is to increase the benefits from natural resources for as many groups as possible, while at the same time, improving and protecting our heritage.

We all know that this province is rich in natural resources. As a businessman, I know the importance of Ontario's resource industries. And in my free time over the years, I have had a good many chances to enjoy the recreational benefits of those resources.

There aren't many parts of Ontario that I have not visited. I have fished all over the province. I have been to the goose camps on James Bay, I have walked the land around Niagara where my father used to run his traplines, and I have paddled much of Algonquin Provincial Park. In short, I spend 90 per cent of my leisure time in the outdoors in Ontario. Of course, some of that time is spent just relaxing around my cottage near Temagami.

My interest in the outdoors long ago led me to pay attention to what has been happening with our natural resources, and to think about resource management.

In the few decades that I have been an observer, I have seen some radical changes. At one time resource management meant dealing with only a few groups that were harvesting our renewable resources. Things were simpler and there were few conflicts. After all, this is a big province.

We seemed to be just scratching the surface of our resources. The fish and wildlife resources seemed endless; there always seemed to be new land to open up just over the next hill.

What has happened to cause a radical change? We are running out of new hills. When new demands arise, there is no new resource-rich land to open up. In a way, the use of our fish and wildlife resource has reached a stage of maturity.

We still have a wealth of resources and a growing demand for them. But now that they are in the mature stage, we have to change our ways of doing things.

What we have to do is start making sure everyone shares in the resources that are available. We have to do it in such a way that the activities of one user do not impinge on the others.



That sounds a little bit idealistic, doesn't it? Everyone should share, and nobody should interfere with the next person. So let me put it another way.

We must recognize the fact that we have to compromise; that we need those essential trade-offs that are going to be hammered out as a reasonable consensus worked out by reasonable people.

It is not going to be easy. It certainly would not appeal to idealists who recognize accomplishment only when they have achieved 100 per cent of what they wanted. Such an attitude is an obstacle to consensus. Everyone will have to accept the fact that they must work toward a reasonable compromise. And that will mean long hours of tough negotiating and hard bargaining.

The next obvious question is: Who will be involved in this bargaining? Specifically, you will probably want to know how important a part the tourism industry has to play.

Well, just ask me about tourism. I am from Niagara Falls. There are differences between tourism there and in northwestern Ontario -- but the basic principle remains the same.

Our family business benefited directly from tourism. We built the first steel Maid of the Mist at Niagara Falls after the wooden one burned. The people who worked with me installed the first modern marine railways and haul-out gear for those boats. There is no doubt in my mind about the importance of tourism -- throughout Ontario.

In fact, before I came here today, I asked ministry staff about the relationship between MNR and the tourism industry in northwestern Ontario. I wanted to know how well you have been working with each other.

We covered a great deal of territory. I heard about the moose harvest allocation for the tourist industry, the Lac Seul Plan and the Crown Land Recreation Program.

We reviewed the recent history and status of the border waters issues on Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods.

I was pleased to hear that when the ministry sends people to outdoor shows in the United States, we send senior staff members. I think it is great that they take the time to go and be there with you.

My overall impression is that the ministry and your organization have already established an excellent track record of working with each other. And this will continue as you work together in planning Woodland Caribou Park, in developing district fisheries management plans and in developing and maintaining tourism guidelines for forest management.

I know you are discussing many of these items at this meeting. So I will not go into detail. But I would like to tell you how these issues relate to my goal of fair resource allocation. As I mentioned earlier, this is possible if we have reasonable compromises worked out by reasonable people.

Let us begin with the new park. In the planning for Woodland Caribou Park, the ministry did not simply offer three or four alternatives to all the interested parties. Instead -- for the first time -- we brought all the groups together at an early stage. So you could play an important role in shaping how the alternatives for the park will be prepared, right from the start.

When I look at the results of those sessions, I have to be pleased. I can see the spirit of compromise developing. I can see that the groups involved are beginning to look at what is possible, instead of demanding the ultimate.

We found that when people were sitting around the table and talking to each other, they began to concentrate on their common ground rather than their differences. We all know that Woodland Caribou Park is a special area, one that must be treated with care.

The next step is to see how these groups can share this unique resource without impinging on one another, or affecting the resource itself.

Rod Munford, who represented you during this process, can tell you just how tough it is to sit down and make compromises. But, I think all of you know how worthwhile it is.

The development of tourism guidelines for the forestry management planning process is another example of reasonable people beginning to work out reasonable compromises.

From where I sit, I think what is important is that not too long ago, some people in the northwest were voicing the opinion that the forest industry and tourism could not co-exist.

Then some of you sat down with ministry staff and forest industry representatives. You started to talk about the coming of age of our resource management and the need to co-exist. You discussed everything, including things that had previously been unmentionable, even things that had been unthinkable. The result? It is my belief that the general feeling has changed from pessimism to cautious optimism.

My ministry staff did not need to tell me that. I learned it from the CBC. The producers had plans for a television program. It was going to be good stuff -- a life-and-death struggle between tourism and forestry.

Before they got here, reasonable people had been talking. Instead of a half-hour pitched battle, the CBC ended up with four and a half minutes of pretty dull TV -- some unexciting footage of people meeting to talk about compromises.

Those of you who participated know it was tough going. And the district fisheries management plans will be just as demanding.

In those management plans, the ministry will be laying all the cards on the table. It will be an exercise in open government. Those of you who have an interest in fishing will be active participants in the process.

Ontario sports fishermen will be looking to my ministry to support their needs in these management plans. Unlike other groups participating in this initiative, sports fishermen have no other ministry or agency to advocate their cause. They depend on MNR.

Again, things will come to the negotiating table at an early stage -- at a time when alternatives are being developed. I think you can anticipate that KDCA will be involved in some interesting situations. Some of these will present problems; others will present opportunities.

Public attention will be focused on the district fisheries management plans. I see that as an opportunity for groups like yours to build public support for their industry. It will be a time to spell out the economic benefits of tourism, and to make it clear that the tourism industry has a great future.

People will strongly support resource allocations when they realize that an industry gets a good economic return from its allocation. Does that apply to the tourism industry? I know from experience that it does.

And that is my overview of some of the issues affecting you. You should note that I finished up with allocations. In resource management, allocation is just another word for decision.

My ministry's mandate is to make the resource allocations, to make the decisions. The Minister of Natural Resources has the responsibility for making these final decisions.

That has not changed. What is changing is the way the ministry goes about making decisions. Our resource use has matured. We must have a more mature process of arriving at decisions.

I know that making this new process work is one of the greatest challenges that my ministry has ever faced. I am sure that those of you who are working with us will find the process extremely challenging as well.

I am convinced that the results will be worth the effort. Quite frankly, I do not see many alternatives.

Northwestern Ontario has long been recognized as an outstanding area for hunting and fishing. We want to keep it that way -- before we come to that last hill. We must learn to share the rich resources we have discovered without shortchanging anyone, and we must do this now.

I am looking forward to working with you and your organization as we meet this challenge.







REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE VINCENT G. KERRIO  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE  
ONTARIO PRIVATE CAMPGROUND ASSOCIATION

AT THE

TRIUMPH HOTEL  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

NOVEMBER 8, 1985  
1:45 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

You know, one thing about becoming a Cabinet Minister is that you suddenly become a very popular person. My office gets dozens of requests every week for me to speak at various functions across the province. It is not that I am the world's greatest public speaker. It is just that everyone wants to get to know the latest Minister of Natural Resources -- and see what a Liberal Cabinet Minister looks like.

It is not possible, of course, to accept all these invitations -- especially now that the House is back in session. But one event I did not want to miss was this one -- the 17th Annual Ontario Private Campground Association Convention. And I would like to thank the association for inviting me to be here today.

Although I have not been Minister of Natural Resources for long, I feel I know you very well already. This past summer, my colleague John Eakins, the Minister of Tourism and Recreation, and I had a very productive meeting with your president, Ron Cross, your managing director, Patricia Cashin, and one of your directors, Don Vallery. Ron, Patricia and Don filled us in on your concerns and views.

I realized at that meeting that we see eye-to-eye on a great many issues -- and I think that is because we have so much in common.





I come from Niagara Falls -- a city that depends on tourism. I ran a mechanical contracting company -- and a lot of our business was connected with the tourist industry. For instance, my company built the first Maid of the Mist after the wooden ones burned. So I learned first-hand what it is like when your livelihood depends on tourism.

Besides knowing a thing or two about the tourist industry, I have also camped in just about every part of this province. In fact, I spend most of my leisure time in the outdoors -- whether it is camping, fishing, hunting or sailing. So, I know what your campgrounds mean to this province -- and to the people who enjoy them.

What I am trying to say is that I think I understand your concerns and needs very well -- because of my background as a businessman in a tourist town, and my personal love of the outdoors. I think we will accomplish a lot together.

What I would like to do in the months and years ahead is work closely with you to help you get the most out of your businesses -- and to help you attract even more visitors to your campgrounds.

That is why I am 100 per cent behind some of the promotional initiatives my ministry and OPCA began this past summer.

As you know, the campsite vacancy reports on the radio now let listeners know that there may be space available in private campgrounds -- even if some provincial park campgrounds are full.

In the past, the announcement might have said that all parks in, say, the Muskoka region were full. This probably gave a lot of people the mistaken impression that all campsites in the region were full -- including private campgrounds.

This summer, we supported private campgrounds in some of our park newspaper ads -- which appeared several times in newspapers across the province.

And that's not all. Last spring, the OPCA executive asked the ministry if we could put your association's directory in some provincial park offices. We agreed to that idea as well.

We have also continued to display your brochures in our park offices, and we urge park staff to remind visitors about private campgrounds.

I can assure you that we will continue to look for new opportunities to promote camping in Ontario. Both through direct promotions like radio announcements, ads and brochures, and by finding new ways to attract more people to our parks -- thereby creating spin-off benefits for you.

For instance, this past year, with funding from the Ministry of Northern Affairs and Mines, we created hiking trails, exhibits and special viewing areas in several provincial parks in northern Ontario -- to highlight some of the province's most breath-taking scenery.

One of the best examples of this is at Ouimet Canyon Provincial Park, near Thunder Bay. The hiking trails and special viewing area now make it easy for visitors to have an excellent view of one of Ontario's grandest canyons. Displays and exhibits explain its unusual features, such as the lichen clinging to the steep sides of the canyon and the distinctive rock formations.

Most important, from your point of view, is that Ouimet Canyon is a nature reserve park, with no camping allowed. So we are attracting more people to the park and creating more business for you.

Now I know that most of you operate in southern Ontario -- so I will tell you about a similar kind of project in this part of the province.

Earlier this year, my ministry opened a spectacular, seven-sided glass structure at Petroglyphs Provincial Park near Peterborough. It protects and highlights the park's remarkable native rock carvings.

The park, which was recently declared a National Historic Site, has North America's most impressive and extensive concentration of rock carvings. It is thought that the rumblings of an underground stream near the site may originally have been taken for the voice of a spirit -- inspiring the carvers to etch their sacred images on the rocks.

Thanks to the new building and special displays, the number of park visitors has soared. This past summer, the park had about 20,000 visitors. That is a 60 per cent increase over previous years.

I should add that Petroglyphs Provincial Park does not have camping -- so once again, a park improvement project is creating important new business opportunities for private campground operators and others in the tourism industry.

Similar opportunities may also develop for OPCA members through our new provincial parks. As you know, 155 candidate provincial parks were identified a couple of years ago in my ministry's District Land Use Guidelines. We are increasing the number of parks to protect even more of Ontario's significant heritage resources for future generations.

Over the past couple of years, 103 of these parks have been regulated. And more than half of these parks are classified as nature reserves. That means they are protected by the ministry to preserve their distinctive wildlife, vegetation and landforms. To safeguard the sensitive environment in these areas, camping is not allowed.

As for the other new provincial parks, we plan to manage them in a way that will not increase competition between private campgrounds and provincial parks. As a matter of fact, we cannot see developing campgrounds in them in the near future.

However, if such development is proposed, my ministry will, of course, give you and other interested parties a chance to contribute to the final decision. There may be opportunities for nearby private campground operators to expand their operations -- or for others to establish new campsites. Or there might be ways for the ministry and campground operators to work together to establish what is needed.

This kind of consultation is taking place now in northwestern Ontario where several groups -- including campground owners -- are taking part in public meetings to prepare a management plan for Woodland Caribou Provincial Park.

Of course, our most significant public consultation project at the moment is the review of our contracting practices in provincial parks.

As you know, the Provincial Parks Council began public meetings last month -- and I am pleased that OPCA members participated in the London and Kingston sessions. The final meetings will be held in Thunder Bay, Sudbury and Fort Frances later this month -- and I urge those of you from these areas to attend.

I think this kind of open public participation is extremely important. I believe the more we know about what you and others expect from government, the better our decisions will be.



I know there are two main issues you are concerned about now -- first, the involvement of conservation authorities in camping and other recreational projects, and second, the camping fees charged at provincial parks.

I would like to deal with the conservation authority issue first. First of all, I want to point out that The Conservation Authorities Act makes it perfectly clear that recreation projects are entirely within the mandate of the conservation authorities.

However, only a small number of Ontario's conservation areas have camping, and each conservation authority sets its own rates. For years these fees have been controlled by the inflation restraint guidelines. Under the legislation, my ministry has no control over these rates.

Also I should point out that currently only about 10 per cent of the provincial grants given to conservation authorities is used for recreation development. That level of funding has not changed over the last five years. This year, the recreation-related grant is \$1.8-million.

I know that sounds like a lot of money -- and certainly it is. But keep in mind that this money has to go a long way. It is shared by Ontario's 38 conservation authorities, which operate about 300 conservation areas. It goes for a vast range of recreation-related improvements -- many of which are necessary for health and safety reasons. Things like making pavilions structurally sound, upgrading washrooms to meet local health standards, and improving access roads. Not much is left for anything else.

Incidentally, no provincial funding goes into the day-to-day expenses of running conservation areas. The costs of things like grass cutting, painting, and cleaning up beaches and campsites must be recovered primarily through gate fees, and, if necessary, through municipal levies.

I know some of you have also expressed concern over a project the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority is involved in.

As some of you know, this conservation authority was asked by the regional municipality to develop a water slide and a wave pool at Confederation Park in Hamilton. The authority now manages the park on behalf of the municipality. I want to assure you that no provincial money whatsoever has gone into this project. Nor would we provide financial support for any similar initiatives in the future. This is strictly a local project -- one in which the conservation authority has every right to be involved.

Regarding your second concern, I know you think the camping fees charged at provincial parks should be increased significantly.

When I met Ron, Patricia and Don last summer, I let them know that I supported increasing the fees for using provincial parks -- so that they would be more in line with the fees charged by you and other federal and provincial park agencies.

At present, Ontario private campground fees are about 30 to 40 per cent higher than those charged at our provincial parks, for comparable facilities and services. Parks Canada camping fees are also above ours -- about 10 to 23 per cent higher.

Besides making the competition fairer for all, an increase in provincial park rates will increase government revenue, and recover a greater proportion of operating costs through user fees.

I know many of you were expecting an announcement today on a provincial park fee increase. The fee increase submission is on our agenda for this year -- but unfortunately, a decision has yet to be made.

I hope to have an announcement for you before the end of December.

In closing, I want to assure you that you have a friend in Cabinet. I know tourism, I know business and I know camping. I understand your concerns and needs.

From what I have seen, I think OPCA and my ministry have a pretty good track record in keeping lines of communication open, and working together.

In the months and years ahead, I want to continue to strengthen this relationship. I want your advice, your ideas, your suggestions. I want you to continue to play a part in the decisions my ministry makes.



Most important, I would like to find new ways to get more people to enjoy our great Ontario outdoors. To enjoy our provincial parks. And to visit your campgrounds. Let us keep working together to find ways to make this happen.



REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE VINCENT G. KERRIO  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

NIAGARA PENINSULA CONSERVATION AUTHORITY  
ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER

AT THE

VICTORIA PARK RESTAURANT  
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1985  
8 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Good evening ladies and gentlemen.

It is only here, in Ontario, that a Minister of Natural Resources can address a group like this. No other province or state in North America has any agencies such as conservation authorities.

If you want to see places that do not have effective flood control, just watch the news in the springtime. It is exciting television -- people getting picked off their rooftops by helicopters, people canoeing out to check their cars, people patrolling the dikes, fearing that one break in the wall will flood their entire town.

It is hard to believe, but in some places, communities are built on land that is 15 to 20 feet below the normal crest of the adjacent river. In some cases, engineers cannot even begin to protect towns and villages. The little town of Benton, Kentucky, had to be moved -- lock, stock and barrel -- because it was too expensive to protect. Closer to home, part of Field, Ontario, had to be relocated.

The bottom line is that watershed management involves the entire community -- literally everyone who lives in the watershed. In Ontario, with the conservation authorities, we work to involve the entire population of the watershed in anticipating problems in water management. The buzzwords are that we are proactive, not reactive.



A perfect example of community involvement in water management is one that is very close to home. No doubt many of you recall the great flooding of the Grand River in May of 1974. Downtown Cambridge, in particular, was inundated and damage was estimated at five million dollars.

The Grand River Conservation Authority and the Ontario government agreed to pay 65 per cent of the cost of improving flood protection. There were fears, though, that historic buildings would be destroyed and the beauty of this lovely city would be ruined. After much consultation between the city, the conservation authority, and the many civic groups, a plan was worked out to dike the river while disguising the works with landscaped parkland.

I am sure many of you have had the pleasure of visiting this fine city since then. About six million dollars has been spent -- one million dollars of that was solely for cosmetic improvements. The success and beauty of this project have been well-documented in the current issue of Canadian Geographic magazine.

Sometimes we have no choice, we have to be reactive. That's because over the years, we have inherited a number of problems, some of them quite serious. We are relocating the entire northern community of Winisk because of flooding problems.

But the proactive work that our conservation authorities have done in the last 25 years has helped to ensure that we are not backing ourselves into too many corners in watershed management. We have been able to do that in Ontario because we have municipalities with the population, the tax base and the will to get involved in resource management.

The local involvement is essential because each area is unique. There is no other conservation authority in Ontario quite like the NPCA. Here, we border on two Great Lakes and on one of the world's most famous rivers.

This area is important to tourism; it is the first part of Canada seen by large numbers of visitors from the United States. The region is a major transportation corridor, an industrial area and has some of the best farmland in eastern Canada.

Only the people who live here and know this area have the ability to tailor broad resource management programs to fit local needs like a glove. The local people who sit on the authority board know their territory -- they, better than anyone else, can tell you what alternatives are most likely to solve problems in resource management.

And the partnership between the province and the municipalities has produced one of the best deals that taxpayers can get in resource management. Municipal councillors are renowned for their ability to stretch dollars and be both accessible and responsive to the people they represent.

There is no doubt in my mind that when we were jolted into action by Hurricane Hazel back in the 1950s, we moved in the right direction. Improved watershed management has been one of returns we have had from our conservation authorities. And we have had many more benefits.

Conservation authorities have been among the first local agencies to become involved in wetland protection and habitat enhancement for fish and wildlife. They have provided recreation -- in this region MNR staff certainly appreciate the hunting opportunities in some of your conservation areas. And I understand that, later tonight, you are going to be recognizing the fish and game clubs that have been working with you to provide recreational angling.

I am sure that you and the new MNR district manager, Andy Harjula, will enjoy working together. Dave Euler, who has been acting as district manager, has appreciated your co-operation.

Your work has introduced a lot of people to resource management activities. This ranges from encouraging them to sponsor special employment programs to involving landowners and municipalities directly in resource issues.

When people start to think about the long-term effects of the way they use their resources, the result is important. They begin to realize that we need to develop a renewed sense of stewardship of our resources -- a feeling that we all share the responsibility for using our resources carefully and wisely.

That sense of stewardship is developing. Over the past few years, the conservation authorities have given more emphasis to communicating with everyone about resource management. A consensus is developing that we share the responsibility.

Perhaps at one time, when people thought about resource management, they felt that they were not allowed to do many things. Today, I'm happy to see the emphasis has changed.



Resource managers still consider carefully questions that arise. They have to, because the wrong decision can cause problems for local people in the future. But the emphasis now is to be more open and to actively seek the advice of residents in an area. Resource managers have learned how valuable that advice is.

I am confident that the local conservation authority is by far the best place for many decisions on resource management to be made. When new policies on floodplain management are approved in the future, you will find that individual authorities will have more flexibility in adapting their floodplain management to local situations.

Across Ontario, those situations vary considerably. There are some CAs that are still dealing with basic problems of flood control. Millions of dollars still go into capital works projects in those areas as we continue to take measures to protect life and property.

Here in Niagara, one current problem is the shoreline. High water levels in the Great Lakes are causing flooding and erosion. My ministry has taken interim action to alleviate the problems caused by water levels. By the end of the year, the results of a feasibility study on a longer-term approach to these problems will be available.

This feasibility study assumes that high water problems will recur from time to time. We are involved with the Ministries of Municipal Affairs, Transportation and Communications, and Agriculture and Food in looking at options for wise shoreline management, especially ways to prevent new problems from developing.

Another effort nearing completion that will affect conservation authorities is the work on the structure of CAs. The Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the Association of Conservation Authorities of Ontario have been working together on this, and I look forward to their report on this matter.

I will look favorably on changes that will help people to look on government as a process that involves all of us. Open government, the kind of government that allows people to participate in decision-making, is important to me.

Ontario's conservation authorities have a primary responsibility -- flood management. In the past 25 years, we have made steady progress in that. And people have become accustomed to this consideration of floodplains as they plan their use of the land.



The public understanding of water management is something we must build on. People are ready for a proactive approach. Conservation authorities continue to be an important partner in our resource management initiatives. They deserve our continued support.



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REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE VINCENT G. KERRIO  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

1985 NOTO CONVENTION ANNUAL DINNER

AT THE

AIRLANE MOTOR HOTEL  
THUNDER BAY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1985  
EVENING

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



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Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

After five and a half months as Minister, it feels good to finally meet the entire group that makes up NOTO. I met some of you last month at the Kenora District Camp Owners Association meeting at Minaki Lodge. And Darrel Rogerson, Rod Munford and I have had several meetings where we managed to mix business and pleasure very nicely.

But, it is this conference I have been waiting for. Being here gives me the chance, not only to meet all of you together, but to let you get to know me better, too.

That's important, because I know many of you are wondering what it's going to be like having someone from southern Ontario as the Minister of Natural Resources.

You may also be wondering where I stand when it comes to the resource-based tourism industry of northern Ontario.

And, not the least important, you may be wondering just what it will be like to have a Liberal in my position. After all, many of you in this room are too young to remember what that phenomenon is like.

Let me put your minds at ease. I am no stranger to the special needs of northern Ontario. I am no stranger to the tourism industry. And, as you can see, a Liberal Minister looks pretty much like everybody else.



There's hardly a place in the province of Ontario that I haven't been to at one time or another, and that includes the entire north. I have fished and hiked in the Nipissing area. I have a camp near Temagami that my family and I have been enjoying for years. I have been into the Sudbury area many times, the Sault, Elliot Lake and throughout the northwest. I have been on the Ontario Northland Railway to Moosonee, to the ONR goose camp.

I also have particular reason to appreciate how important tourism is to Ontario's economy. My family contracting business in Niagara Falls did a great deal of tourism-related work. And my family has been involved with motels and souvenir shops.

Because of that, I have spent some time thinking about ways to buttonhole those people who cross the border, spend a few hours in Niagara Falls, and then go back. We have to find ways to tell them about the rest of this great province that they've been missing out on.

In the few months I have been Minister, I have been impressed with the good working relationship that exists between your organization and my ministry.

We both share the belief that Ontario's abundance of renewable resources in fish and wildlife is the very basis of our tourism industry. My ministry's responsibility to you, and to everyone in Ontario, is to make certain that we conserve those resources. We must use them wisely and enhance them.

In the coming months, you will find out that I have definite ideas on how to implement the measures we need to ensure that decades from now we will still have a tourism industry based on those renewable resources.

Here are some themes of mine I am sure will become familiar to you. They include:

- open government
- a commitment to our environment
- the need for multiple use of our resources
- the obligation of resource users to participate in resource management
- and the need to make reasonable and fair compromises about resource use.

Continuing on that note, I must say I was surprised to read in your magazine that Ontario will soon have a resident fishing licence. It's no secret that I am pushing for such a licence, but I haven't yet received final approval from Cabinet.

All that aside, it was good to see that you support this move -- that means you will support it when it happens. And I certainly don't mind reading that the government has agreed to a resident licence when it's so well received.

I would like to emphasize that we hope to have a resident licence in place for the 1987 fishing season. Also, we fully intend to let the public have a say in how we will shape the conditions of the licence.

I also want to emphasize that a resident sport fishing licence is far more than another way to raise money for fisheries management.

Over the past two decades, all of us have become increasingly aware that we have special responsibilities to our renewable resources and our environment. We are conscious of the fact that we are the stewards of the natural bounty of this province.

And I believe that the majority of anglers in this province support the concept of a resident fishing licence as a means of helping to pay for the protection, maintenance and rebuilding of the resource they use.

A resident fishing licence will create a direct connection to resource responsibility that did not exist before.

You know only too well that the lack of a resident licence has led to some unhappiness from non-resident anglers. They have been buying licences, often from NOTO members, and have had a hard time understanding why Ontarians did not have to do so as well.

We have explained to them how we support our fisheries. After all, in the last year we put \$32-million into fisheries management and research -- with only \$10-million coming from non-resident licence fees.

We have a strong track record in fisheries management. We are looking to make it even better.

A sport fishing licence will create additional revenue for fisheries management. Equally important though, is that it will remind all anglers of their responsibility. And all of us know that actions speak louder than words.



When I became Minister of Natural Resources, I was inclined to favor a resident fishing licence for that reason. And my experiences in visiting a number of Community Fisheries Involvement Program projects increased my enthusiasm.

NOTO has sponsored some extremely worthwhile CFIP projects, some of which I have seen. I have also admired the beautiful plaque that NOTO presented to my ministry.

Your thoughtfulness in sending us the plaque with its message of thanks meant a great deal to my ministry's staff. And all of us appreciate your efforts in CFIP. I am looking forward to seeing you continue to expand your involvement.

When you participate in CFIP, you are not just TELLING people that resource users are Ontario's front-line conservationists -- you are SHOWING them that resource users work to enhance our resources.

Wildlife management is another MNR responsibility that benefits you directly as tourist outfitters.

As you know, our wildlife programs are incredibly varied. They include research on polar bears and wildlife exchanges, and transfers that have brought bald eagles from Lake of the Woods to southern Ontario and the United States, and moose to Michigan in exchange for wild turkeys.

Our deer management program is succeeding far faster than anyone had really expected. Some of you may want to consider expanding your operations to promote uncrowded deer hunting for some of the largest white-tail on the continent.

Our moose program is also showing good results in terms of the number of moose and the number of hunters. Part of the credit goes to you for advising us on the management system, and for the part you have played in the tourist industry self-allocation processes.

The decline in numbers of moose has stopped and in some areas we are seeing noticeable increases. At the same time, the number of hunters has been increasing, and the important moose hunting component of the tourist industry has been secured.



Other wildlife management programs are pending. I know that you have been waiting for a new, more comprehensive black bear management program -- the details of which I have discussed with your executive. But certain sections of the Game and Fish Act must be changed before we can move ahead with that program. And making amendments to a statute, unfortunately, is a time consuming process. At this time, I am unable to say for certain when its required changes can be made.

The changes will be made because all of us realize that the black bear is a resource important to Ontario. It was not so many years ago that people regarded the bear as little more than a pest. Now attitudes have changed; they have matured. And that is significant.

Our attitudes toward all our resources, not just black bears, have changed. We have matured in our way of looking at our resources, and there is good reason for it.

Too few people understand that the conservation equation has two sides -- wise use and careful enhancement. And far too many have a blind spot about the conservation of wildlife. My ministry has a relatively new program -- the Community Wildlife Involvement Program -- that will help people understand what wildlife conservation really is.

CWIP is a hands-on, volunteer program designed to increase our wildlife and to improve opportunities for outdoor recreation. My ministry hopes to see this program help put all Ontarians back in contact with their wildlife.

CWIP is an opportunity to show people about conservation while helping our wildlife at the same time.

That is why I encourage you to participate wholeheartedly in this program. I regard you -- people whose livelihood often depends on wildlife -- as professionals in conservation.

In the few decades that I have been an observer, I have seen some radical changes in resource management. At one time, resource management meant dealing with only a few groups who were harvesting our renewable resources. Things were simpler, and there were few conflicts. After all, this is a big province.

We seemed to be just scratching the surface of our resources. There were always more resources and new land to open up just over the next hill.

But as I told the Kenora District Camp Owners Association, we are running out of new hills. When new demands arise, there is no new resource-rich land to open up. In a way, the use of our fish and wildlife resource has reached a stage of maturity.

We still have a wealth of resources and a growing demand for them. But now that they are in their mature stage, we have to change our ways of doing things.

I have given you some indications of changes in the way things will be done. The forest audit -- to be undertaken by Dean Baskerville of the University of New Brunswick -- and the environmental assessment of the Red Squirrel Road in northeastern Ontario, are actions that tell you something about the openness of this government. They indicate a new attitude toward our environment.

There are other changes in my ministry's way of doing things that will affect NOTO more directly.

One of my personal goals is to start making sure everyone shares in the resources that are available. And we have to do it in such a way that the activities of one user do not impinge on the others.

We must recognize the fact that we have to compromise; that essential trade-offs are going to be hammered out until we have a reasonable consensus worked out by reasonable people.

I won't try to tell you that it will be easy. It certainly won't appeal to idealists who recognize accomplishment only when they have achieved 100 per cent of what they wanted. Such an attitude is only an obstacle to reaching a consensus. Everyone will have to accept the fact that they must work toward a compromise. And that will mean long hours of tough negotiating and hard bargaining.

Your organization will, of course, be involved in this process. NOTO and MNR have a track record of working well with each other. This will continue as we work together on planning parks, on developing district fisheries management plans and maintaining tourism values for forest management.

In the planning for Woodland Caribou Park for instance, my ministry did not simply offer three or four alternatives to the interested parties. Instead -- for the first time -- we brought all the groups together at an early stage. You can play an important role in shaping how the alternatives for the park will be prepared, right from the start.

When I look at the result of the first session in Thunder Bay in September, I have to be pleased. I can see the spirit of compromise developing.

We found that when people were sitting around the table and talking to each other, they began to concentrate on their common ground rather than their differences.

The next step is to see how these groups can share this unique resource without impinging on one another, or affecting the resource itself.

That will be the subject of future workshops involving all groups.

Another example of working together is the preparation of a park management plan for the new French River Waterway Provincial Park. The planning process included the involvement of an advisory committee comprising interested local, regional and provincial citizens.

Based on the input received from the advisory committee and other sources of public comments, I am pleased to inform you that the French River Provincial Park management plan has been approved.

The development of tourism guidelines for the forestry management planning process is another example of people working out reasonable compromises.

Not too long ago, some people were voicing the opinion that the forest industry and tourism could not co-exist in parts of the north. Tourism might be doomed.

Then some of you sat down with ministry staff, forestry industry representatives, and staff from the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation. You started to talk about the coming of age of our resource management and the need to co-exist.

You discussed everything, including things that had previously been unmentionable, even things that had been unthinkable. The result? It is my belief that the general feeling has changed from pessimism to cautious optimism.

Those of you who participated know it was tough going. And the district fisheries management plans could be just as demanding.

In those management plans, my ministry will be laying all the cards on the table. We will be looking at fisheries planning in the context of developments in the north, including the possibility of extending the Crown Land Recreation Program to other areas when assessment of that program is complete.

Fisheries management planning will be an exercise in open government. Ontario sports fishermen will be looking to my ministry to support their needs in these management plans.

Again, things will come to the negotiating table at an early stage -- at a time when alternatives are being developed.

My ministry has already extended invitations to you, the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation to play a unique role in district fisheries management planning. A representative of MTR will be on the planning teams. Tom Adamchick will be representing MTR in the north.

I see fisheries management planning as an opportunity for the entire northern tourism industry. Public attention will be focused on the district fisheries management plans. And that is an opportunity for NOTO to build public support for your industry. It will be a time to spell out the economic benefits of tourism, and to impress on people the potential of this industry in the north.

People will strongly support resource allocations when they realize that tourism, with all its local benefits, will get a good economic return from its allocation.

In resource management, allocation is just another way of saying decision. My ministry's mandate is to make resource allocations.

We in the Ministry of Natural Resources have the responsibility for making final decisions.



That has not changed. What is changing is the way we go about making decisions. Our resource use has matured. We must have a more mature process of arriving at decisions.

I know that making this new consultation process work is one of the greatest challenges this ministry has faced in decades. I am sure that the groups who are going to be working with us will find the process extremely challenging as well.

The results, for all of us, will be worth the effort.

I don't have to tell you that northern Ontario is a remarkable area. Where else will you find such outstanding opportunities for fishing and hunting?

We must learn to share these rich resources without shortchanging anyone, and we must do this now. I am looking forward to working with NOTO as we move toward this end.



REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE VINCENT G. KERRIO  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

"WATER CONSERVATION REVISITED"  
POLICY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

NOTTAWASAGA INN  
ALLISTON, ONTARIO

DECEMBER 3, 1985  
8 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

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Nature is not co-operating with the scheduling of this workshop. Here we are talking about water conservation at a time when the Great Lakes and their tributaries are brimming over.

Our water quantity problem would make a great routine for a stand-up comedian in Saudi Arabia. You could bring down the house by simply saying:

"Hi, I'm from Ontario, Canada -- which is one-fifth water. You can't walk along our southern boundary -- it's a 1,700-mile swim. The last time we counted, we had 228,000 lakes. Our Great Lakes contain 20 per cent of the world's fresh water. We have so many rivers and streams, we can't count them. But don't worry. We think if we work quickly, we'll be able to solve our water quantity problem."

This current problem of excess water will come to pass in time. What will not is the problem of potential water quantity shortages in the future.

We are not talking about a "crisis". We are not even talking about a "fast-approaching crisis". The crisis that may occur if we don't do anything is, maybe, another 20 years away.

There is still time to do something. We can thank some dedicated researchers on both sides of the border for gathering evidence and issuing the early warnings.





I'm talking about people like Wayland R. Swain, the former director of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Large Lakes Research Laboratory. In 1983, he spoke to the International Association for Great Lakes Research in Windsor, and made this prediction, and I quote:

"I suggest to you today that by the year 2000 at the outside concern with water quality in the Great Lakes will be virtually passe. Within this time period, I suggest that the issue of water quality will be so drastically overshadowed by the question of water quantity that most of our contemporary concerns will be relegated to a distant second place."

I'm not a researcher or a water management expert. But I don't have to be to believe the experts are right. When it comes to having respect for water, I was convinced long ago. I was born within earshot of Niagara Falls. I've sailed the length and breadth of several Great Lakes. I can't even begin to count the number of hours I've spent on -- and thinking about -- Ontario's lakes and rivers.

Given the theme of this workshop, I think my most useful role at this moment would be as your cheerleader. I want to bolster your enthusiasm by reminding you about the importance of water to Ontario. I want you to know that your conclusions will help establish government policy.

The crunch will come in the Great Lakes and their watersheds. Created by glaciers, these huge reservoirs remain relatively constant. On both sides of the border we have keyed our development to those levels. We are locked in.

As you know, the only water we can use without threatening lake levels is the renewable supply -- that's the water that falls as rain and snow and passes through the system regularly. This renewable supply is only about one per cent of the water in the Great Lakes. If we start removing more than this renewable amount, we'll be dipping into a volume of water left by glaciation -- and the lake levels will drop, permanently.

At the moment, we are continually withdrawing a great deal of water on both sides of the border for a wide variety of uses. Most of that water is eventually returned to the system.

But a portion of this water is not returned -- the part that our bodies retain when we drink a glass of water, the water that plants assimilate. Then there is the water that is incorporated into products during industrial processes, or lost through evaporation while it is being used.

Ontario and our Great Lakes Basin neighbors are water-based societies. Together, we have a 12-billion-litre-a-day water consumption habit -- and it could double by the year 2000.

If it does, the levels of Lake Erie, Huron and Michigan will drop.

That reduction would affect industries, agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and recreation, Seaway transportation and power generation. It would affect supplies of drinking water for 90 per cent of Ontario's population, our economy and a lot of jobs.

Consumption is not the only threat. Right now, there is increasing pressure for water diversions coming from political jurisdictions in the Great Plains states of the United States.

In those areas, the great underground reservoirs such as the Ogallala Aquifer are being pumped dry. Ogallala had a functional depth of 20 metres in 1930. Today, the depth is less than two metres.

The Great Lakes states and provinces have banded together to resist diverting water south. We've signed the Great Lakes Charter to prevent diversion, and to improve the management of water in the Great Lakes Basin.

But the pressure to divert could be very intense. That is something Wayland Swain noted in his 1983 speech. He reminded his audience that the Great Plains area is a bread basket to the world.

When the aquifers of the Great Plains begin drying up the result could be human hunger. While that's a good argument for diverting water, it is also a good argument for using existing water more efficiently. Agricultural practices are some of the least efficient uses of water.

Better use of the existing supplies in the Great Plains would reduce the need for additional supplies from the Great Lakes. In the long run, with proper water conservation, there may never be a need for Great Lakes water in the Great Plains.

This meeting of minds here in Alliston is very important. The concern about water conservation that blossomed in the 1930s is being reborn following an interval when the overwhelming concern centred around water quality.

I'm glad you used "revisited" in the title for this workshop. That's what is happening.

There is a real need to think of water in a completely new way. We can't take anything in our environment for granted anymore -- including water.

That's why I am declaring water a natural resource as important to my ministry as the forests, the fisheries, the wildlife and the recreation areas -- none of which would exist without a reliable source of water.

For years, the Ministry of Natural Resources and our partners, the conservation authorities, have been responsible for regulating water levels throughout much of the province for flood prevention, hydroelectric power, boating, swimming and fishing.

Now we will be strengthening our role as water resource managers.

I'm talking in the broad sense. Water is bigger than any one ministry. Other ministries -- such as Environment, Agriculture and Food, Energy, Transportation and Communications -- have key roles also.

Like the blind men and the elephant, the various ministries have been doing a great job concentrating on individual parts -- navigation, pollution, hydro power, fisheries, and so on. It's time we looked at the whole elephant.

You heard this morning how Ontario mobilized in the 1930s to tackle water conservation problems. How the problems were defined and constructive programs were established. We can do it again.

It's fine to put bricks in the water tanks of your toilet, water your lawn after the sunset or use temporary shutoffs on your shower. But in the long run, we know this alone won't solve the problem.

If present rates continue until the year 2000, Ontario will be withdrawing two-and-a-half times the water and consuming almost twice what it does now.

We have to support the efforts of the major consumers, such as industry, agriculture and municipalities -- responsible people who are trying to conserve water.

I'm proud of what some of our companies are doing. In some plants, the same unit of water is being recycled seven times. This not only cuts down consumption, it reduces waste discharge.



Farming organizations and those in the agri-food industry have also been working to conserve water. The work by many organizations in soil erosion is helping reduce run-off, providing more water for crops and helping recharge ground water supplies.

It's obvious from the remarks of previous speakers that the major consumers are already at work and that they are anxious to do more. They deserve a hand -- in more ways than one.

There's only one way to tackle this water quantity issue -- together.

Where are the evaporative losses occurring? Can we reduce plant process losses? Should we start charging for water to make everyone more aware of the amount of water they are consuming?

People didn't worry about energy until oil supply became an issue and fuel costs increased. We don't want to repeat the oil scenario with water -- we want to head off the problem.

What path should we take, how aggressive should we be, how should we focus our energies, what are the major areas that need attention, what research is needed, in what areas? These are the big questions that need answers. Government, acting alone, can't provide all the answers -- nor does my government want to. That's not the way we operate. We want the public and the people who are experts involved.

That's why this workshop is so important.

Tomorrow, the Ontario paper on water conservation will be presented to this workshop. Consider your reactions to it very carefully, because I can tell you quite honestly that what you say will help form this province's policies regarding water conservation. That policy will affect what we do for years to come.

It's really that simple.

The paper discusses three thrusts -- co-operation with other jurisdictions, communicating with the public, and the research and development needed to establish comprehensive programs.

It is an opportunity for water management professionals, such as yourselves, to participate in the direction and substance of government policy. It is an opportunity, proposed by the Ontario branch of the CWRA, to improve policy through participation. I think it is an idea whose time has come. I appreciate your efforts.

This government is going to act on water conservation, as it is acting in other areas, because action has to be taken. We know too much now -- and it is often very frightening. There are problems and they are real.

Many Ontarians are just plain sick of hearing bad news about the environment -- they are more than ready for action.

I believe Ontarians will listen to water managers. They won't exactly applaud our news about water quantity problems, but they will listen and they will want to know what has to be done and how they can help.

Times have changed. The concerns of what was once a small number of people are now the concerns of the majority of responsible people in Ontario.

When it comes to water quantity, I believe that public servants and public figures who ignore the problems do so at their own peril -- and everyone else's.

The public has a right to expect that government initiatives will be action-oriented and involve a wide variety of people.

We have a responsibility to map out a course of action that is practical, workable and effective -- not because of real or potential public pressure -- but because it would be just plain wrong not to do something.

It would also be a terrible waste of a great opportunity. We can do something about water quantity. There is still time. Let's get to work.







REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE VINCENT G. KERRIO  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE  
ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES OF ONTARIO

MACDONALD BLOCK, QUEEN'S PARK  
TORONTO

DECEMBER 9, 1985  
12 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

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Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

This is my first opportunity to meet with representatives of all of Ontario's conservation authorities, and I have been looking forward to giving you an overview of my approach to resource management and the process of government. I will also be talking about some things that are of specific interest to you -- floodplains, corporate policy, funding and high water levels.

Your agenda package includes my remarks last month to the Niagara Peninsula authority. Some of my remarks today will echo what I said at that meeting. But it is important to us all, and worth repeating.

For instance, I mentioned the scenes you can see on the news in the springtime. When the floods hit, the television cameras are there to record what happens.

There are some pretty dramatic images. You can see flood water swirling around houses, flowing in the front door and out the back. Occasionally, people will be stuck on their rooftops or sitting in trees until they are rescued.

Those scenes serve to remind us that watershed management involves entire communities. There is far more at stake than a few flooded basements.



A watershed that is not properly managed can result in widespread, multi-million dollar property damage, and even loss of life. It can also cost millions of tax dollars for flood relief.

Over the past 30 years, largely because of the work of authorities, Ontario has become one of the few jurisdictions in North America where flood damage is on the decline. All of us want to see that continue.

There are, however, some parts of this province where we are still reacting to problems created by earlier generations who built on floodplains. We are still putting funds into capital works for flood protection.

I would like to mention one project in particular, one you may have read about in the current issue of Canadian Geographic Magazine. As you know, downtown Cambridge was flooded in May 1974. The Government of Ontario, through the Grand River Conservation Authority, agreed to pay 65 per cent of the cost of improved flood protection.

This project is unique in that the city was protected from flooding yet the historic buildings and the beauty of the downtown area were maintained. Six million dollars have been spent to build dikes, and to blend them into the surrounding parkland.

That project has been an outstanding success. There are other successes, perhaps not so highly visible -- but equally important. These include proactive steps you have taken -- actions that will help prevent problems from developing in the future.

This proactive work has helped to ensure that we are not backing ourselves into too many corners in watershed management. We have been able to do that in Ontario because we have municipalities with the tax base, the population, and the will to get involved in resource management.

Personally, I'm proud to be associated with the municipal people and other community leaders who run our conservation authorities. I have a background in community work, I know about the good people we have at the municipal level. We talk the same kind of language -- and that's particularly handy these days.

I mentioned earlier that, as Minister of Natural Resources, I am accountable in the Legislature for the programs and activities of the conservation authorities. The grants you receive are provincial grants, and my ministry has the responsibility for establishing some overall provincial priorities for the authorities.

Because several ministries have been assigned lead roles in various aspects of resource management in Ontario, my ministry has the responsibility for co-ordinating your activities with those of other resource ministries.

Over the past two and a half years, you have been meeting with officials from my ministry to discuss how conservation authorities should fit into the provincial resource management picture. Ultimately, we want to have a document that clearly outlines the involvement of authorities in integrated resource management in Ontario.

We have already established that CAs are the lead agency in floodplain management in this province. Other ministries have agreed that CAs have a part to play in urban drainage and in soil erosion and sediment control.

On the other hand, we still have a long list of other programs and activities that authorities are involved in -- including shoreline management, outdoor recreation, conservation education, forestry, fisheries, wildlife, water supply, water quality, wetlands and heritage conservation.

We are discussing these with other agencies and ministries, looking for agreement on the part that the authorities should play in implementing these programs across the province.

When that process is finished, my ministry, working in consultation with you, will be able to produce a document that will spell out CA involvement in integrated resource management.

I am confident that the local conservation authority is by far the best place for many decisions on resource management to be made.

The people who live in an area and know it have the ability to tailor broad resource management programs to fit local needs like a glove. The local people who sit on the authority board know their territory -- they, better than anyone else, can tell you what alternatives are likely to solve local problems in resource management.

And the partnership between the province and the municipalities has produced one of the best deals that taxpayers can get in resource management. Municipal councillors are renowned for their ability to stretch dollars and be both accessible and responsive to the people they represent.



I want to assure you that I will keep that partnership in mind when the time comes to make decisions on the corporate policies. When projects are funded, the local importance of a project should be considered along with how the project fits into provincial priorities.

But I must add that in the foreseeable future, all of us will continue to feel the effects of constraints on spending. My suggestion to you is that you continue to make your plans and proposals in such a way as to get the most for your money, recognizing both local and provincial priorities.

That does not mean that new money will not be made available. The high water levels in the Great Lakes have led to additional funding. Recent events indicate that high water will be with us next year as well. So my ministry's interim program that provides for technical advice, shore protection plans and emergency repairs may be extended into 1986.

In fact, we must assume that high water levels will recur from time to time. For that reason, we are involved with the Ministries of Municipal Affairs, Transportation and Communications, and Agriculture and Food in looking at the long-term options for wise management of our shorelines.

The emphasis is on finding ways to prevent new problems from developing. The results of that study should be available by early in the new year.

Another effort nearing completion that will affect the conservation authorities is the work of the joint AMO/ACAO committee on reform and revision to CAs. The committee work is finished, and is now being reviewed by both organizations. I look forward to receiving their formal responses to the report in the near future.

I also want to emphasize the importance of making authorities more open in their decision-making, and more responsive to the people they serve. This is important to me.

Almost every time I speak about resource management, I emphasize the need for reasonable people to sit down and work out reasonable compromises.

One of the advantages of this open approach is that the people who participate take a different attitude toward their resources. They develop the feeling that all of us share the responsibility for using our resources carefully and wisely.



Floodplains are an example of an important resource that must be used with care. And there are changes coming in floodplain management.

When new policies are approved in the future, you will find that individual authorities have more flexibility in adapting their approach to floodplain management to local situations.

This will be a challenge for all of us. I know that life is far easier when we have one book of universal rules, rules that do not bend. But now we have to start being more flexible.

I believe the key to success will be in getting people involved at an early stage in any discussions on floodplains. We will need a new emphasis on public awareness.

We must learn to put ourselves in the shoes of the person who owns land or is planning to buy land in a floodplain, especially if it is on the fringe of a floodplain. These people will soon be aware that floodplain standards have been modified. As a result, they are not going to take a simple "NO" for an answer.

It is absolutely essential for us to be involved with them in a positive and helpful way. Get in on the process early. Educate people about floodplain problems, and the need for careful management of these areas. Help them examine the possible uses for land in the floodplains -- in short, bring them into the governing process.

Make them feel that they are governing themselves, getting help from us to make the best possible long-term decision for themselves.

This will be challenging for all of you. But, I believe it is a challenge that plays to your strengths. Your track record in a broad spectrum of conservation initiatives clearly shows me that you are people-oriented and innovative.

Ontario's authorities have been in the forefront in a number of areas -- conservation of wetlands, recognizing soil erosion and sedimentation problems, undertaking for reforestation on private lands. I believe you have accomplished these things because you are in close touch with people, and have the ability to deal with them effectively to get things done at the local level.

What I am asking you to do is to approach floodplain management in the same way you have approached these other initiatives. We must build a public understanding of a resource issue, then take a proactive approach to deal with it.

People are ready for this type of approach, and I know the conservation authorities are ready as well.

I sincerely want us to continue to be important partners in resource management. I am asking you to take the message -- this positive message about floodplains -- back to your authorities. I look forward to your continued support.





REMARKS BY

THE HONOURABLE VINCENT G. KERRIO  
ONTARIO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AT THE

GREAT LAKES LEGAL ISSUES SEMINAR  
"DIVERSIONS AND COMSUMPTIVE USE"

STOUFFER INN ON THE SQUARE  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1985  
8 P.M.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

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Does anyone here have a complete list of the people who helped co-ordinate this seminar? Listen, if you do, just slip it to me after I finish speaking. I don't care where these people work now. I would just like to try and steal a few of them away to work for me.

They've done a wonderful job of pulling together some very impressive people -- people like Joseph Sax from the University of Michigan, Dr. Frank Quinn from the Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab, Dan Tarlock, Paul Emond and Sharon Williams, Senator Mitch Irwin, State Senator Joe Strohl, Attorney Robert Sugarman ... and all the other fine people.

It's an honor to be in your company.

I also want to thank the co-ordinators for not inviting a certain landowner from St. Thomas, Ontario -- who <sup>o</sup>will remain nameless. This particular lady is one person who probably wouldn't be too impressed by what any of us are doing here.

I received a letter from her recently -- and a petition which in so many words asked me -- for Goodness Sake! -- to get rid of a lot of Great Lakes water -- not conserve it. The lady and her friends have properties on the Lake Erie shoreline and they have been battered by waves and flooded out as a result of record high lake levels and wind action.



If she walked into this room right now, I wonder if her first reaction might not be to accuse all of us of being right out of our minds. A lot of other people along the Ontario shorelines would probably have that same first reaction.

I'm here to tell you about Ontario's approach to options concerning water. But I have to confess right off that a lot of people in my province traditionally worry more about too much water in the Great Lakes Basin -- rather than too little. And when there's no threat of flooding, they tend to take their water for granted.

In fact, many people still think that the issue of water quantity in Ontario would make a great routine for a stand-up comedian in Saudi Arabia. You could bring down the house by simply saying:

"Hi, I'm from Ontario -- which is one-fifth water. The last time we counted, we had 228,000 lakes. We can't keep track of the rivers and streams. Every time we turn around, we get wet. But don't worry. We think that if we act quickly, we'll be able to solve our water quantity problem."

Even my ministry, the Ministry of Natural Resources, has traditionally thought of water more as something that was just there. We have not always managed water as intensively as we do our fish, or forests or wildlife.

But that is changing.

The Ontario Government is moving to strengthen water management efforts and the Great Lakes Charter is a prime example of our progress in this regard.

The gathering of information on water quantity in the Great Lakes Basin, water withdrawals and consumptive uses that we have agreed to do will form a sound basis for planning and management.

At home, I have also called for closer ties between the different Ontario ministries that deal with water. In fact, our interministerial committee has been established at a high level to co-ordinate Ontario's water management activities. And we are working more closely with the federal government than ever before on water resources in the Great Lakes.

I think some Ontarians are beginning to realize that we could have serious water quantity problems in the future caused by imbalances in water supply across North America. The spectre of water diversions out of the Great Lakes Basin has raised its ugly head.



But it will still take some powerful convincing before the majority is sensitized. After all, as I said before, the Great Lakes are at their highest recorded levels in history. We've experienced some of the worst flooding ever in 1985. There's too much water everywhere.

However, our Futures In Water conference last year was a start in beginning to inform and educate the public about the importance of the Great Lakes to our regional economies. Potential water quantity issues of the future are now firmly entrenched as a subject for discussion. We are talking about water with our various publics, and with the media in particular.

I am a new Minister of a new Ontario government. I know some of you might be wondering about where we stand on the question of diversions out of the Great Lakes Basin.

Well, let me be absolutely clear. Ontario is opposed to future diversions out of the Great Lakes. We endorse all resolutions to that effect made previously by the governors and premiers. We fully support the Great Lakes Charter.

I understand that many Great Lakes states are working furiously to implement the intent of the Charter by passing legislation aimed at preventing water diversions out of the Great Lakes. That's good news to us in Ontario.

We have the Rivers and Lakes Improvement Act. It's a humble act that goes back to the turn of the century -- but it's a fine act nevertheless. It states that one cannot dam, divert, alter watercourses or stream flows without the approval of the Minister of Natural Resources. We use that act regularly and successfully. So, I believe we already have an effective legislative tool in place in Ontario.

Looking down the road in a strategic sense, I firmly believe that the security of water supplies for the Great Lakes Region for the future is of utmost priority for legislators.

Therefore, I urge you to pursue your initiatives at the state level and at the federal level. I suspect that we may need all the legal protection we can muster in the future to resist pressure to divert water out of the Great Lakes.

That's why I endorse this seminar by the Centre for the Great Lakes and am particularly pleased to be here with you tonight.

I need hardly state the obvious that Ontario is not in favor of big overland schemes, such as the possible replenishing of the Ogallala Aquifer, if this were ever suggested, and indeed, even feasible.

Large flows of water would be involved, probably as big -- or bigger than -- the Chicago Diversion was in the 1800s before it was cut back by the U.S. Supreme Court to 3,200 cubic feet per second in this century.

Incidentally, Ontario does not think that court decision necessarily ties everything up neatly. To us, the Chicago Diversion is something of a wild card because Canada and Ontario's controls over it are totally tenuous at best. After all, Lake Michigan is totally within U.S. jurisdiction.

That's another reason why I welcome this seminar to explore the legal security net which exists, if indeed it does, and if not, what we can do about it.

Now, let's talk about diversions of water into, not out of, the Great Lakes Basin for a moment, since your seminar also includes this aspect. This is a sensitive subject, particularly at this time since the lakes are full to overflowing.

We already have some interbasin transfers that divert water within Ontario, and also out of Ontario from one watershed. We have the Hudson Bay to Nelson River diversion where water is diverted into Manitoba, primarily for hydro power generation. Then there's the Ogoki and Long Lac diversions that divert water from the James Bay watershed to the Lake Superior watershed.

Incidentally, I must tell you that with respect to Ogoki, Ontario has tried to be a good neighbor to the Great Lakes states. We voluntarily cut off the Ogoki diversion last May because of the very high levels in the lower Great Lakes and the damages that occurred. That diversion will remain closed down at least until lake levels are back to normal.

But let's get back to diversions into the Great Lakes Basin. Obviously, at this time, I would be very hesitant to support any such diversions because of the high levels and flows.

In any event, Ontario considers all interbasin transfers of water within its jurisdiction -- large and small -- on a case-by-case basis with due regard for socio-economic and environmental impacts.

In addition, in the event there was a serious proposal to divert water into the basin, this proposal would be reviewed with our federal government, the International Joint Commission, and the Great Lakes States.

So, I am here to assure you that regional dialogue -- one of the principles of the Great Lakes Charter -- is not an empty promise. It is a fact. And we shall abide by it.

But let me also remind you that Ontario is not alone in making decisions about the Great Lakes. There is another player I have not mentioned much in my speech -- namely, the federal government of Canada.

Obviously, our federal government has a major role to play in any major diversions which may be contemplated, particularly if they affect the Great Lakes. After all, this is an international body of water. Ontario and Canada would have to be in harmony for anything to happen, or not to happen.

So I have to be cautious in what I say. I think it's good to be a bit cautious. But I don't want you to think I have a heart of dust.

Let me tell you how I feel about what we are doing here at this seminar -- how I feel about our cause. And it is a cause.

The defence of our Great Lakes Basin is going to be a lot like other successful struggles. There will be periods of relative inaction punctuated by instances where a number of pieces fall into place.

I believe this seminar is not only helping fit more pieces together, it is also strengthening the partnership we enjoy. I certainly enjoy the partnership.

You know, if you're sailing the Great Lakes at night you lose the sense of boundaries and jurisdictions. The shorelines look alike. The clusters of twinkling lights all look the same. I think of us all coming here from those communities. On Friday night, when we return to our various homes around the lakes we will be thinking each other's thoughts, digesting and accepting each other's information and opinions -- and almost immediately -- passing along the conclusions we've reached together.

A seminar like this provides direction and erases differences. As a group, we will be more united, more sensitive to each other's concerns, clearer about the options and more firm in our commitment to safeguard our water resources.

You remember that lady I mentioned earlier -- the landowner from St. Thomas who has been harassed by too much Great Lakes water? I think that if she and her friends could be here every day of this seminar they, too, would understand how important this particular cause is.

In your efforts to establish an Agenda for Action and for all the intangible benefits this seminar will bring, you have my best wishes and thanks.

















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